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## It's All Even As Hearn Faces Raschi at P. G.

By LESTER RODNEY

Across the Harlem River westward into the old Polo Grounds moves the World Series of 1951 with the score tied at one game each. On the heels of Friday's 3-1 victory for Ed Lopat at the Stadium Yankee fans were expecting the champs to re-assume their traditional fall command of their National League rivals after having been rushed off their feet by the Giants' opening game momentum. Giant fans were confident in the

### YANKS TIE IT

Giants	000 000 100-1	5 1
Yanks	110 000 01x-3	6 0

Jansen, Spencer (7) and Westrum, Noble (7); Lopat and Berra. Losing pitcher, Jansen. Home run—Collins.

ability of their team to rebound as it has all year. With the memory of the last ball hit in the Polo Grounds, Bobby Thomson's home run of home runs, still fresh in everyone's mind as the crowd assembles in the Harlem ballyard, it'll be righthanded ace Vic Raschi on the hill for the gray-clad Yanks against Jim Hearn for the Giants.

Raschi, a stout righthander, won 21 and lost 10 during the regular season. Hearn, erratic during the early going, found his stuff in

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LOPAT Won Yesterday Pitches Saturday



RASCHI

# YOUR LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

## N.Y. VIGILS SEEK PEACE ACTION BY TRUMAN

Saturday is your last chance to register in order to be able to vote in the November election. Polls open at 7 a.m. and close at 10:30 p.m. on Saturday.

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## 2nd HIGHEST CASUALTY LIST IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON.—The Pentagon released on Friday the second largest daily casualty list of the Korean war. Numbered the 412th daily list, but not dated, it included 181 dead, 788 wounded, 3 injured and 15 missing. But, while the Pent-

agon thus indicated an increase in casualties, Gen. Matthew Ridgway and his Korea command were intensifying a new offensive and continuing to delay resumption of truce talks.

Eight Army communique reported one of the heaviest artil-

lery bombardments of the war, while 11 B-29 Superfortresses dropped 130 tons of bombs in the center of Pyongyang, capital of the Korean Democratic Republic.

Stiffest fighting, according to heavily censored dispatches, was

## IUE Leaders' Acceptance Of GE's 2.5% Blasted by UE

Claiming that the 2½ percent wage offer by the General Electric Co. and an up-and-down escalator clause "does not meet the need of GE workers," the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) Friday branded the acceptance of these terms by the IUE-CIO Thursday as "a sell-out of the interests of GE workers."

The statement was issued by Joseph Dermody, IUE international representative and secretary of the UE-GE Conference Board representing some 50,000 GE workers in 46 plants in the U.S. and Canada. UE represents more than 300,000 workers in the electrical and farm equipment industries.

"Acceptance of GE's inadequate and trifling offer by IUE leaders," Dermody stated, "will be received with disgust by GE workers under the domination of IUE leaders as well as GE workers represented by UE."

"Proof of this is the fact this sellout agreement put over by (James B.) Carey and other IUE misleaders will not even be presented to IUE local unions for ratification."

They fear the protests of GE

workers, who need a substantial wage increase, additional increase for day workers, removal of rate discrimination against women and other benefits.

"IUE leaders fear the protests of GE workers against an up-and-down escalator, of which companies like GE and General Motors are specially fond."

"UE workers in GE plants are determined to win urgently needed wage benefits to keep with higher prices and taxes."

"GE profits for the first six months of 1951 were \$212,000,000 as against \$137,000,000 last year—an increase of more than 55 percent. Yet GE offers its employees a trifling 2½ percent."

"UE calls upon all GE workers throughout the nation to intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's high living costs."

The demands of UE-GE workers include:

1. Substantial wage increase,

based on accurately measured living costs.

2. Substantial increases in day rates for all day workers. Elimination of present inequities in earnings between day workers and other production workers. Rates in skilled trades to receive special consideration.

3. Removal of discrimination against women's rates.

4. More money for each step in the automatic progression.

5. A minimum pension of \$165 a month, with retirement permissible at 60 years of age.

6. Improved insurance plan with minimum sick benefit of \$1 an hour; \$40 a week to sick and disabled workers. Surgical, hospital and maternity benefits to cover full cost.

7. Eliminate geographical differentials which allow the company to open up plants and move jobs to low pay areas and undercut rates in established plants.

## 200 Bronx Housewives Picket Rent Office to Halt Increases

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## LABOR ACTION GROUP BACKS NAT'L NEGRO LABOR PARLEY

Heeding an appeal by Victoria Garvin, vice-president of the Negro Labor Council, the United Labor Action Committee has officially endorsed the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council to be held in Cincinnati Oct. 27 and 28.

The committee will communicate with all unions to appeal to them to endorse the convention, whose main theme will be Negro-white unity, and to urge them to send delegates.

Aaron Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairmen of the committee, announced that they were communicating with William Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, to inform him of the committee's endorsement of the convention, to pledge support and to advise him of the denunciation by the committee of the recent indictments in Cicero against innocent people rather than against the police and others who incited to riot when Harvey Clark and his family tried to move into an apartment which they had rented.

The committee is writing to President Truman and to the Justice Department demanding that the indictments be dropped and that the police who were responsible for the riots be prosecuted.

### BERRA WANTS 'HELP' ON MONTE IRVIN

Tremendously impressed by Monte Irvin, Yankee catcher Berra asked writers for help. "Anyone know how to stop that guy?" he asked, "I tried everything but nothing works." He scratched his head, "I never saw a guy so hot," he said, "He's got seven hits and he might get seven more. Anyone know what to do?"

When nobody did, Berra shrugged and said, "Oh well, more power to him." On second thought, however, he added, "He's got enough power now, though, hasn't he?"

## JUSTICE DOUGLAS MAY HEAR APPEAL FOR FAIR BAIL IN CALIFORNIA CASE

— See Page 3 —



# Westinghouse Plant Votes to Rejoin UE

In a significant National Labor Relations Board election Thursday, approximately 450 salaried employees of Westinghouse Meter, Orange and Plane Sts., Newark, repudiated IUE-CIO as their collective bargaining agent and returned to the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 426 (UE).

The vote was 219 for UE and 180 for IUE-CIO.

This was the first election in the country in which the IUE-CIO workers of the national Westinghouse chain were given the opportunity to return to UE through a representation election. The vote was hailed by UE as indicating a national trend away from the IUE-CIO which had split off some units in the electrical industry last year as a result of its raiding policies against UE.

Newark Westinghouse salaried employees until last year were members of UE. In an NLRB election, the 3,200 production workers voted to retain UE while IUE-CIO captured the salaried unit by a slim majority.

This year's election was the result of requests made by IUE-

salaried employees, such as seniority rights in promotions, transfers and lay-offs, were abandoned by the IUE-CIO leadership, and that consequently the salaried workers felt they could only maintain and improve their economic conditions through UE.

## 200 HOUSEWIVES PICKET RENT OFFICE TO HALT HIKES

Two hundred angry housewives formed a picket line Friday at the Bronx Area Rent Office demanding that wholesale rent increases and evictions be stopped at once.

Many of the Bronx women came to the picket line wheeling small children carriages.

They carried signs calling for "No Evictions," "Real Rent Controls," "No More Rent Increases."

The pickets also carried banners urging Gov. Dewey to call a special session of the State Legislature to block the large number of evictions and rent increases

throughout the borough.

The women distributed handbills charging that 20,951 evictions had been ordered in the Bronx by Dewey's rent control organization. Passersby took the handbills and signed their names to appeals to the governor "to use your good offices to have the question of rent control included in a special session of the state legislature."

The Bronx pickets were led by Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, Director of Organization of the Bronx Council on Rent and Housing.

## STRIKES HIT 2 PLANTS OF U.S. STEEL

By CARL HIRSCH

GARY, Ind.—Strikes hit two big U.S. Steel plants in this area.

The company laid off 3,600 workers at its Gary and South Chicago, Ind., plants after a total of 123 key men went on strike.

At South Chicago, 23 members of a casting crew at the No. 4 Open Hearth Department refused

to work yesterday because the company had laid off two men.

The Gary strike, called earlier, involved 100 crane men who demanded incentive pay and shorter hours. The company said it had to send 3,000 workers home.

All the workers involved are members of Local 65 of the CIO United Steelworkers.

The key crane operators at Gary quit work in protest against a new work schedule put into effect by the company which cuts out a large part of the production bonus formerly received by the men. The new setup compels the crane men to work Saturday and Sunday without overtime pay.

Spokesman for the United Steelworkers Local 1014 declared that the company refused to discuss the bonus grievance. The walk-out of the crane men was followed by shutdowns of other departments, involving some 3,000 men by early Friday morning.

In the Gary dispute, the crane men had been working a five-day week, getting overtime for Saturday and Sunday as well as a bonus based on tonnage. Under the new staggered shift working schedule, the men were compelled to work Saturday and Sunday without overtime pay. And since those two days are low production days, this also resulted in a cut in the bonus.

## Washington Court Hears Emspak Appeal

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—A panel of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, including a notoriously anti-labor judge, Friday heard arguments in the appeal of Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Workers.

The panel consisted of Circuit Judges David Bazelon, James Proctor and Bennett Champ Clark. Judge Clark is a former Democratic Senator from Missouri who in 1944 was defeated for reelection.

At that time, Clark, in a statement in which he conceded defeat, blamed labor for his misfortune, and said: "The election represents a notable temporary triumph for the Communist-controlled CIO in its efforts to take control of the Democratic Party. That fight, however, is not conclusive. It is just starting."

Through his attorneys, Emspak was appealing his conviction on a charge of contempt of the House Un-American Committee. At his trial last winter he was convicted by Judge Dickinson Letts and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$500 fine.

Judge Letts ruled at that time that Emspak had not properly asserted his privilege under the Fifth Amendment when he refused to answer certain questions put to him by the Un-Americans. In Friday's hearings, attorneys for Emspak stressed that the union leader had properly invoked his constitutional privilege and that Judge Letts was in error in holding him guilty.

Judge Clark did not attempt to conceal his hostility to Emspak's case. When Judge Bazelon suggested that "where there is doubt that the witness properly asserted his privilege, the doubt should be resolved in favor of the witness," Judge Clark heatedly took issue.



ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE say picket signs in a demonstration at the Federal Building in Los Angeles where the witchhunting committee was in session. Picketing was sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

## German Democratic Republic Marks Second Anniversary

BERLIN.—Premier Otto Grotewohl was expected to address ceremonies here Saturday marking the second anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. He is expected to renew his appeal of last month for unity talks between officials of the two German governments, looking toward free, secret and just elections for a National Assembly and speedy

negotiations for a peace treaty. Anticipating Grotewohl's new appeal, and anxious to counter growing sentiment among West Germans favorable to it, Chancellor Conrad Adenauer of the Bonn government Friday asked for United Nations intervention in Germany to conduct an investigation into whether or not it is possible to achieve a peaceful settlement. (Continued on Page 7)

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA, Switzerland.

ONE OF THE BITTEREST BEEFS against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint. It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

THE PROBLEM is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

SO YOU GET the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal, rope and Asia want to know.

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

A RECENT STUDY made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

HERE ARE some other details: The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading French paper, *Le Monde*.

SUCH ARE SOME FACTS revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

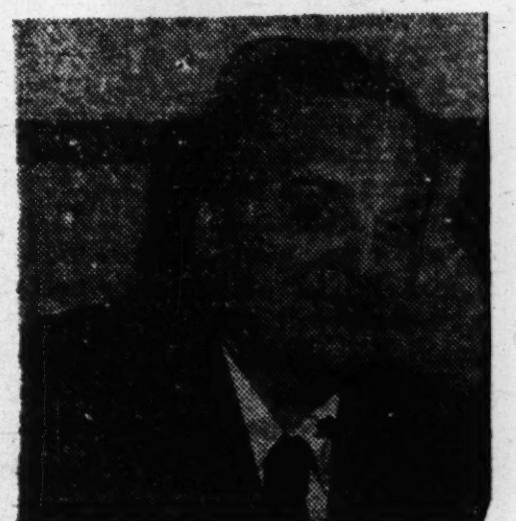
How can we implore the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.

## ONDA, VERY ILL, RELEASED UNDER BAIL OF \$25,000

PITTSBURGH.—The arraignment of six Smith Act victims here was postponed Friday until Nov. 5, in Federal District Court. The six are William Albertson, Irving Weissman, Andy Onda, Jim Dolson, Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers.

Dolson and Careathers, well-known Negro leader, are still in jail under bail of \$25,000 each. Funds totaling \$16,000 have been pledged for bonds. Defense spokesmen declared Friday that as soon as \$9,000 more has been raised, Careathers' release will be secured. This will leave Dolson in jail under \$25,000 bail.

Onda, who was seriously ill while in prison, was released under \$25,000 bail last week; after his plight and ill-treatment by prison authorities was made public. Onda, was recently framed and



ONDA

convicted under an old Pennsylvania sedition law along with Dolson and Nelson. Just before a verdict was reached by the hand-picked jury the FBI moved in and arrested them under the Smith Act.



# Our Paper Gets New Owners

A BROAD GROUP OF trade unionists, professionals, Negro and civic leaders Monday takes over the publication of The Worker and the Daily Worker from the Freedom of the Press Company, which has been publishing these papers since August 1, 1940.

The new ownership, in a public statement, declared they "have taken this step in order to expand and reinforce the ownership of these papers in this period of persecution and reactionary oppression."

The statement noted that the four present stockholders of the Freedom of the Press Company gave active support to the formation of the new publishing company, incorporated as Publishers New Press Inc. The new company has invited the present owners to become stockholders of it as soon as the change of ownership is completed.

PARTICIPANTS in the new

corporation, which assumes control of the two papers as of Oct. 8, are: Joseph Derner, a leading figure in the New York Furriers Joint Council; Charles J. Hendley, retired teacher who is a former president of the New York Teachers Union; Howard Fast, writer; Richard O. Boyer, writer; Drs. Arnold Donawa and Ulysses Campbell, prominent Negro dentists of Manhattan and South Orange, N. J., respectively; Rev. Eliot White, Episcopal clergyman; Helen Alfred, retired social worker, prominent in community work, who formerly directed the National Public Housing Conference; Vincent Provinzano, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists Local of the New York Furriers Joint Board; and Alex Kolkin, veteran figure in the rank-and-file movement of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

DERMER was elected by the stockholders as President of the

corporation, and Hendley was named Secretary-Treasurer. Third member of a three-man Board of Directors is Alex Kolkin.

Present stockholders of the Freedom of the Press Corporation are Grace Hutchins, Ann Pennypacker, Susan Woodruff and Ferdinanda Reed. In a separate statement issued through Miss Hutchins, the four declared:

"We are delighted to be joined by such fine and courageous Americans in the publication of The Worker and the Daily Worker. With the transfer of publishing rights from Freedom of the Press Company to the new ownership, we will continue, of course, the responsibilities for publication of these papers which we have undertaken with great pride in the past. We feel now we are sharing this great undertaking with others. We intend immediately to become stockholders of the new corporation."

IN THEIR STATEMENT, the

new owners declared they expect the readers of the two working-class papers, "who are in a true sense the real 'owners,'" to continue fighting for the papers and to guarantee their continued appearance.

"It is with a deep sense of pride and a consciousness of the great responsibility involved that we enter upon the job of publishing these papers," the statement said. "We have undertaken to keep alive the great tradition of independent, progressive workingclass journalism which started with the early beginnings of the labor movement in our country, which is associated with Gene Debs' powerful 'Appeal to Reason' and which has been further developed by the Daily Worker and The Worker in the twenty-seven years of their existence."

Calling attention to government moves against the papers, including imprisonment of Benjamin Davis, who had headed the Free-

dom of the Press Corporation, and John Gates, the papers' editor the statement expressed confidence that "the great mass of Americans" will support the fight of the papers to protect press freedom as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

THE FULL STATEMENT follows:

We, the undersigned—unionists, professionals, writers—have formed a new corporation for the purpose of publishing the Daily Worker and The Worker, and have come to an agreement with the Freedom of the Press Corp. concerning the transfer of the papers' publishing rights.

We will take over publication tomorrow, Oct. 8, 1951.

We have taken this step in order to expand and reinforce the ownership of these papers in this period of persecution and reactionary oppression.

Truman's bi-partisan Administration (Continued on Page 6)

## Budenz Alters Wallace Story

WASHINGTON. — Informer Louis Budenz made a reappearance before the McCarran witch-hunt committee Friday, and backtracked on previous accusations leveled against former vice-president Henry A. Wallace.

Earlier, Budenz had told the Senatorial group that Wallace's mission to China in 1944 was to aid the "Communists." Wallace recently insisted, in a statement issued by the White House, that he was really for the fascist dictator, Chiang Kai-shek, at the time.

Budenz modified his story Friday to say that Wallace was following the 'Communist line' on China whether he knew it or not.

Budenz has been accused in the press and elsewhere of giving inaccurate testimony in his earlier appearance before the subcommittee, whose hearings are designed to aid the pro-Chiang 'China Lobby.'

McCarran said Wallace will be heard next Tuesday in closed session.

## Labor Bazaar Dec. 13-16

A four day Labor Bazaar to raise funds for "the drive to combat anti-Semitism, attacks upon the Negro and Puerto Rican people, and all forms of discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color or political opinion," will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16.

The bazaar is sponsored by the American Labor Party. State chairman Vito Marcantonio said on Friday that in addition to bargain prices "that will make the dollar look like a dollar again in terms of purchasing power," thousands of New Yorkers will be "helping strike a blow against discrimination."

## WOODWORKERS UNANIMOUSLY VOTE AGAINST TAKING NO-STRIKE PLEDGE

DENVER.—The convention of the CIO International Woodworkers of America on Friday unanimously turned down a proposal for a no-strike pledge.

James E. Fadling, president of the union, told the 500 delegates, following their unanimous vote: "The IWA will not give a no-strike pledge as long as profiteers gamble with the destinies of our servicemen and the general public; with the only thought being to maintain and increase profits."

Fadling, now serving his third term as president of the union,

will be opposed in the International's election of officers by A. F. Hartung, who now is first vice-president.

Fadling, Hartung and four others were nominated by delegates for the union offices. The nominations will be put before the 100,000 members in 22 states and Canada in a final local referendum.

Nominated for first vice-president were Bert Christie of Olympia, Wash., and J. E. Dicey of Laurel, Miss.

Claude Ballard of Portland,

Ore., and Tom McKenzie of Vancouver, B. C., were nominated for second vice-president.

Carl Winn received a unanimous nomination for reelection as secretary-treasurer.

Earlier, John Hawkins, of Portland, Ore., second vice-president of the union, informed delegates that the Federal Government has agreed to heed a union plea for emergency housing in the fire-gutted town of Forks, Wash. Hawkins said he received this information in a telegram from Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash).

# N. Y. Vigils Sunday to Appeal To Truman for Peace Action

"A Family Prayer for Peace," with an appeal to President Truman for an immediate ceasefire in Korea, will be heard at three prayer meetings and vigils for peace this Sunday in New York. The meetings are sponsored by the Inter-faith Committee for Peace Action.

## DOUGLAS MAY HEAR CALIF. PLEA

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas is expected some time next week to hear arguments on a petition for a reduction of the excessive bail imposed on California Smith Act victims. Twelve of these vic-

tims are being held in \$50,000 bail each.

Last week the Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed a plea for reasonable bail.

The issue was placed before the U.S. Supreme Court by Ben Margolies, an attorney for the Cali-

fornia defendants, in a habeas corpus petition asking their release on reasonable bail and charging that their continued imprisonment on excessive bail is a violation of the eighth amendment.

The petition would normally come before Justice Douglas because California is within his assigned jurisdiction.

A spokesman for the Clerk of the Supreme Court said no appointment can be made with Douglas until the defense motions are sent to the Justice Department to aid it in preparing its answer. He said copies of the motions were being forwarded to the Attorney General, and that a hearing could probably be scheduled next week.

As an alternative to the petition for a habeas corpus, Margolies said he was filing another motion for the release of the 12 defendants on reasonable bail pending a decision by the whole court as to whether it would review the Circuit Court's rejection of the bail plea.

## Peronist Editor To Run La Prensa

BUENOS AIRES.—La Prensa, Argentina's newspaper shut down by dictator Peron, will reappear shortly under the direction of a leading Peronist editor, it was announced today.

Martiniano Passa, former editor of Democracia, Peron's chief newspaper, will become director of La Prensa.

## Not Worth It

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Daily Tribune announced Friday that it will raise its retail price from four to five cents a copy beginning Monday.

## POINT OF ORDER

### THE DOLLAR

By Alan Max

The dollar is now worth 55 cents, Washington statements that it will soon be worth more, aren't worth two cents.

## JUDGE RESERVES DECISION ON FBI WIRETAP SUBPENAS



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

Special to The Worker

BALTIMORE.—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut has reserved decision on whether he will order Attorney General J. Howard Mc-

Grath and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to appear in court here and answer charges that government evidence in local Smith Act

(Continued on Page 7)

"We are filled with dread that after almost three months of negotiations for peace, there is no peace," the prayer declares. "We, who still live in a land untouched by the destruction of war, pray that our President and all those in authority throughout the world will have the patience and tolerance to act on all overtures for peace. To that end, we, our friends and families would make known to him in petition our earnest desire for an immediate ceasefire in Korea."

Uniting men and women of all creeds and color, the public prayer and vigil meetings are without precedent in New York City. The gatherings will be held at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave.; Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., and St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St.

The Interfaith Committee stressed the urgency created by the delays in truce negotiations, and such ominous signs as the trip to Korea by Gen. Omar Bradley.

"After three months of negotiations for peace, we now find that the threat of war is greater than ever. We are dismayed by a lack of news of dangerous developments," the committee declared, urging that "there be an end to the procedural delays and that genuine negotiations begin to end the war now."

Among the speakers at the meeting will be: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro historian and educator; Carey McWilliams, author; Ted O. Thackrey, publisher of the New York Daily Compass; Dr. Phillip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, industrial sociologist, and Dr. Lucius Porter, a missionary, who served in China for 40 years.

A message for peace will be heard from Clarence Pickett, international leader of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Howard Thurman of San Francisco, Negro minister and poet, has written a special invocation.



# UNIONS ANNOUNCE SUPPORT TO OCTOBER 27 NEGRO LABOR CONVENTION

**DETROIT**  
**NATIONWIDE EXCITEMENT**  
is mounting at the prospect of forging the most powerful weapon yet conceived to achieve the liberation of the Negro people.

Letters, telegrams long distance calls are pouring into the office here of the National Negro Labor Council, expressing enthusiastic endorsement for its founding con-

vention, to be held Oct. 27 and 28 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A big office staff of volunteer workers is kept busy at 260 East Vernor Highway, answering the many requests for more information and for more calls which arrive daily from North, East, South and West.

Letter writers brave the Nazi-like terror which is the daily lot

of southern Negroes to voice their joy that Negro labor has decided to take the lead in the struggle for "full freedom for the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

White workers too are greeting the NNLC initiative which is based on the proposition that only Negro-white unity "can attain the just economic demands of the trade

unions, and bolster their defense against the coalition of bosses, bankers and Ku Klux politicians who ruthlessly try to smash all progressive trade unionism in America."

**HUGH BRYSON**, president of the Independent Marine Cooks and Stewards informed the Council that every West Coast port will be represented in Cincinnati.

A 75-year-old white woman in Seattle, sending her financial contribution to NNLC Chairman William Hood, recording secretary of UAW Ford Local 600, wrote:

"NNLC is a long, timely, needful step toward solidarity—evidence of a definite awakening—a great and glorious breath of fresh air, hope, conviction, confidence and determination. All power to you and every possible success."

## They Wanted Action on Layoffs, Get 4 Hours of Reuther's Oratory

By **GEORGE MORRIS**

**DETROIT.**  
**AFTER MANY MONTHS** of pressure and campaigning in locals of the United Automobile Workers the administration of the union granted a national conference of representatives of General Motors locals held here last Friday and Saturday morning.

But all that the 350 representatives who came here at the expense of thousands of dollars and much loss of time, took home was some four hours of oratory by Walter Reuther in which he centered his fire against those in the UAW who have been pressing for the conference, as well as John L. Lewis, the Communists and especially the leadership of Ford Local 600.

The main idea back of the demand for the conference was a program of action to meet the runaway shop menace, layoffs, short weeks, speedup and GM's roughshod use of the company security clause against the union. So great was the pressure for the conference that a number of locals, in response to the call of the Chevrolet Local of Flint, were ready to meet without official sanction to do something about the problems of the Chevy chain.

**REUTHER** took the wind out of the Chevrolet move by granting official sanction for the GM conference. But when the delegates came from GM locals coast to coast, he inflicted upon them first a two-hour speech. Then, submitting only to questions, consumed nearly two hours more in alleged replies with more of the same denunciations and belittling of the complaints from the locals.

When Friday's session drew to a close, a motion of a delegate was carried to prolong the conference until the problems the delegates came for were discussed from the floor.

On the following morning some discussion began on the floor, but Reuther, who the delegates especially expected to listen, was not around any more. Some walked out in disgust muttering "it's the same old stuff." Shortly before 1 p.m. one of Reuther's friends sprung a motion to adjourn and the conference ended.

**REUTHER** had rehearsed his speech at two earlier meetings in the same week, both arranged through his caucus machinery in Detroit's east and west sides.

The speeches at those meetings, two and a half hours each, indicated that Reuther has become very much worried over the look of discipline and disintegration in his factional machinery, and the rise of a movement in the locals for some earnest effort to meet the problems of the workers without his direction.

Several persons who attended them told me "he is visibly worried." His take-off was the program for the union approved by Ford Local 600 at its mass rally with John L. Lewis as speaker. That program, being widely distributed in the locals throughout the country, is getting a favorable response.

Ring in Reuther's ears was Lewis' remark about the "pseudo-

(Continued on Page 6)



### Greeting to Miss Liberty

A BIRTHDAY CARD commemorating the 65th Anniversary of the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, on Oct. 28, 1951, has been issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The postcard may be obtained by communicating with the American Committee, 23 W. 26 St., New York, 10, N.Y. The postcard, addressed to: Statue of Liberty, Bedloes Island, New York Harbor, N. Y., says:

"Dear Miss Liberty:

"I greet you on your 65th birthday. I hope that you will not be deported for your ideas of liberty and democracy."

## 'The Most Violent Form of Legal Lynching'

**Facts Show Two in Sing Sing's Death House Are Victims of Political Frameup**

By **HARRY RAYMOND**

"THE UGLIEST and most violent form of legal lynching." That is the way Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, mother of two small children, described the Foley Square trial in which she and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, were condemned to die in Sing Sing's electric chair as "A-bomb spies."

Mrs. Rosenberg made that statement in her cell in the death house. And next week the young couple is scheduled to carry the fight for vindication, and for life, to the U. S. Court of Appeals and to the democratic and fair-minded people of America.

**WHEN DEFENSE** attorney E. H. Bloch files the legal appeal papers Oct. 15 (the case will be argued in January) the nation will again be reminded of Mrs. Rosenberg's characterization of the trial. "We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frameup ever known in America," she said speaking on

behalf of herself and husband. "In our own way we will try to establish our innocence. But we ask the people of America to realize the political significance of our case and come to our aid. . . .

"If we are permitted to remain as scapegoats in this tragedy how many progressive people will follow in our wake in terms of being made victims? . . . My husband and I are only two people, but this case has significance which far transcends our personal lives. The entire population of America will be adversely affected by our persecution. . . ."

**ACCORDING TO** Judge Irving Kaufman, who conducted the trial, the Rosenbergs committed the crime of "putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb." He pinned responsibility for the Korean war on the East Side couple and made the amazing observation that they had "altered the

By **ROB. F. HALL**

**WASHINGTON**

**SENATE AND HOUSE** conferees began joint sessions this week, ironing out differences between their respective tax bills. The major point to be decided was whether to raise taxes by \$5.5 billion as the Senate voted or by \$7.2 billion as proposed by the House.

There were no other important differences. Both versions went easy on the corporations and soaked the lower income brackets with approximately 12 percent higher withholding taxes and new sales taxes (excise taxes) on tobacco, liquor, auto parts and household appliances.

This was a week however in which Congress was working both sides of the street. Busy as its members were in cleaning out the pockets of the majority of the people through new taxes, they still found time to push through record peacetime spending bills which promise huge profits to the wealthy.

**THE TOTAL** of these figures amounts to \$75.5 billion which incidentally is \$265 billion more than Truman said he needed for fiscal 1952.

This is equal to \$500 for each man, woman and child in the United States. Figured family-wise it means the nation is spending between \$2,000 and \$2,500 for each family, and all because Truman prefers, as he told a recent press conference, to rely on force rather than on diplomacy in our international relations.

The new tax bill is expected to provide money for part of the costs, but it merely supplements the tax bill of 1950, also enacted to defray costs of war preparations. That one, it may be recalled, raised withholding taxes of the average worker by 20 percent. The two tax raises together have boosted the burden on the average worker with a wife and two

children who makes \$3,300 a year, from \$100 to \$133.

**FOR THE WORKER** with a wife and two children who makes \$4,450 a year, they raise the tax from \$266 to \$355.

For the first family mentioned above, stepping up the war program means an additional 63 cents a week in withholding taxes. Translated into groceries, that's three quarts of milk less a week for the kids.

For the \$4,000 a year family it means net taxes of \$1.71 a week. This sum won't buy much, but in terms of groceries it could mean a pound of hamburger, two quarts of milk, a loaf of bread and a half pound of margarine.

This in itself suggests that higher taxes isn't the only money cost of the war program. The cost of living has been driven up 12 percent above pre-Korea levels and there are signs a new upward spurt is in prospect.

### SCHOOL STORY IN PHILIPPINES

**MANILA.**—Arsenio Ortega, a 7-year-old first-grade student in the Calbayog city elementary school in Samar province flatly refused to submit to the school's medical examination, school authorities reported today. When they asked him why, he said:

"If I pass, they might send me to Korea."

### ACT IN STEEL DISPUTE

**HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (FP).**—Labor Dept. has invited striking United Steelworkers, CIO and Dominion Steel & Coal to conferences to end the 2-month wage dispute. The union is asking the same scale paid in central Canada steel plants.



**ETHEL ROSENBERG**

course of history." No sensible person who has studied the record of the trial and is acquainted with responsible scientific opinion concerning the theory and practice of atomism could possibly endorse the judge's statement on the so-called A-bomb "secret." And only a political idiot would dare today to

accuse the Rosenbergs of starting the Korean war.

**THESE ARE** the facts:

- Prosecution witness ex-Army Sgt. David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who was caught violating security regulations while working as a machinist in the Los Alamos A-bomb project, sought to save his neck when indicted for espionage by testifying he made a drawing of the bomb. He said he gave the drawing to the Rosenbergs whom he believed gave it to the Russians in 1945. He escaped with a ten year sentence for putting the blame on his sister and brother-in-law.

- There was no substantiating testimony to prove beyond reasonable doubt that such a drawing was passed to anyone.

- The Greenglass courtroom drawing of the "bomb," according to the May, 1951 issue of Scientific American, leading technical journal, was "not much of a secret." Life Magazine's science writer dismissed the Greenglass "bomb" as

(Continued on Page 6)



# 'THEY SAID I'D SHOUT: FRAMEUP— HERE ARE FACTS; WHAT DO YOU THINK?'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

IT HAS BEEN SAID by cops and some newspapermen that when the jury would come out with a "guilty" verdict against Haywood Patterson, now charged with manslaughter, that I, The Worker reporter, would cry "frameup." Well, they were right. Not only will I cry frameup, but I'll let you hear the facts and see what you think.

You know Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro Negro youths, framed on the Dixiecrat technique of "rape." The whole world fought to free the nine Negro youth, to save them, back in the early thirties, from legalized murder in Alabama.

Patterson, the papers said, was the "last one" to be "freed." That's a lie. He had to escape from the hell-hole of Kilby Prison. They would still have him there if he hadn't escaped. They tried to get the State of Michigan to send him back when the FBI arrested him here. But the trade union movement, the people's organizations, Negro and white, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, forced Michigan's Gov. Williams to refuse extradition.

THE DETROIT police department notorious for its trigger-happy cops who have shot down and killed a number of Negro citizens over the past years and beaten thousands more, did all they could to help the FBI to get Patterson back to Kilby Prison, Ala. But the people won. And the cops then began to figure other ways.

Patterson, who had worked in Detroit a year before the extradition battle, returned to his job, got married and occasionally spoke before organizations which were selling his book, "Scottsboro Boy." At some of these meetings Patterson heard reports of Detroit police brutality and in one specific case he himself observed how cops dragged a Negro woman into a scout car, carried her around the block and released her later without any charge.

PATTERSON brought this case to the attention of the Civil Rights Congress. A delegation of people went to the Prosecuting Attorney's office. That was on Friday. On Monday the same delegation was scheduled to meet with high-ranking police officers at the request of the prosecuting attorney who didn't deny that a real case of false arrest and denial of civil rights was involved.

On Saturday night Patterson's



HEYWOOD PATTERSON

brother asked him to visit a friend on the lower East Side who had bought his book and wanted to meet him. They went and the friend invited Patterson and his brother to celebrate the acquaintanceship with a drink.

In the bar Patterson was attacked by a gang of hoodlums. During the attack, one of the hoodlums, Willie Mitchell, was stabbed and later died.

PATTERSON was accused and brought to trial on a first degree murder charge. The first trial ended in a hung jury, a mistrial. The second trial was also a mistrial when the judge dismissed the jury on the grounds that two people had "tampered" with it by discussing the case with them. The two were arrested, but later charges were dropped. That jury came to the defense table after it was dismissed and unitesly told Patterson's lawyers that they would have voted them not guilty.

That was in May, 1950, six months after the alleged crime. Patterson was then held over all summer long in the stinking, suffocating county jail until September, when the third trial opened.

Midway in that trial Judge Paul Krause instructed the prosecution to change the charge from first degree murder to second degree and manslaughter. Several days later the jury, after two hours and 40 minutes "deliberations," came out with a verdict of "guilty." Patterson faces 7½ to 15 years. He will be sentenced Oct. 11.

THIS REPORTER covered all three trials. Personally I went over the "scene of the crime." I spent many hours talking to people. In the County Jail I discussed with Patterson every aspect of his movements the night he was in the bar at Orleans and Monroe.

I listened to the "People's" case against Patterson. First it was never proven that Patterson struck Willie Mitchell with a knife. No knife was produced by the police. What motive could there have been for Patterson to have killed Willie Mitchell, whom he had never seen before? The prosecuting attorney, William Patrick, Jr., a Negro, never took issue with a doctor who testified that Willie Mitchell might have recovered if he hadn't fallen out of a car on the way to the Receiving Hospital. Mitchell had partially severed an artery, but, according to medical testimony, that was not necessarily sufficient to have caused his death.

Mitchell was carried to the hospital in a car which rammed into a store front and Mitchell fell out when the car door flew open. He fell on his head and the testimony showed that there was evidence of concussion. The prosecutor did not deny either that two men stood in front of the back entrance with drawn knives to prevent Haywood Patterson leaving after Mitchell had unsuccessfully provoked him.

I HAVE LISTENED to many cases in courts, some of them murder cases, and I have always heard the prosecuting attorney in murder cases start to prove premeditation when he presented the charge of murder. That was not done in this case.

The judge in the third trial, Paul Krause, doubtlessly realized that and as the "people's" case proceeded he knew that there could be no murder charge even in Detroit criminal courts when premeditation could not be proven. He therefore ordered the charge changed to second degree and manslaughter which says that the killing was done in the heat of passion.

THE "GUILTY" VERDICT was not long in coming after that. But the entire history of Haywood Patterson's life, the frameup at Scottsboro, the oppression and enslavement of 15,000,000 Negro people in America was never brought in by Patterson's defense.

A new set of defense attorneys is taking over the Patterson case and an appeal is pending, which may be carried to the highest courts in the land.

These are only some of the high points of this second railroading of Haywood Patterson to jail. The cops and some newspapermen said that if Patterson was found "guilty," I and the paper I write for, The Worker, would say he was framed. What do you think?

## PROFIT DIP REASON FOR MEAT PRICE RISE?

That OPS Lie Was a Whopper; Packers Profits Never So High

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.

Consumers found the price of hamburger and other "cheap" cuts of meat increased 2 cents or more per pound at the butchers' counters last Monday, on orders from the Office of Price Stabilization. The same OPS decree lowered porterhouse steaks and other expensive cuts by 4 cents on the pound.

The government's flimsy stated reason for the price changes was that "packers' profits have been denied" by the fact that "good steaks aren't selling too well," and that the price of tallow and hides, slaughterhouse by-products, had fallen in recent months.

THE LIE to the government's insinuation that packers' profits were threatened was given by Armour & Co. itself in a half-year financial report issued shortly before the new meat prices were announced.

The company, one of the "Big 4" in the nation's meat trust, revealed that its profits for the first

six months of 1951 had risen 30 percent over profits for the same period in 1950. Armour profits "after expenses and depreciation" were \$25,000,000 in 1950, and \$32,000,000 in 1951!

Even these figures hid the scandalous jump in the company's huge gains since the U. S. invasion of Korea last June. Buried in the report were millions of dollars invested in new plants and machinery, charged off to "expenses." Briefly mentioned was a government tax rebate of \$4,000,000 this year. A true profit estimate would reveal Armour's gain over 1950 was closer to 120 percent, as their report for the three months ending January, 1951, admitted.

In effect, the government's action raising the price of hamburger meant that Americans would be forced to "compensate" the packers for the slight dent in their war profits caused by the people's peace sentiment!

As new prices went into effect, newspaper stories played up the "war" between packers and gov-

ernment price-fixers. In Chicago the American Meat Institute attacked meat ceilings as "impossible" to conform with. From Washington, Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle retorted that the packers were not "cooperating." Neither mentioned the fact that the ceilings had been set by a board in which the big packers were prominently represented, while both labor and consumer spokesmen were barred!

CHICAGO CONSUMERS answered the American Meat Institute and the OPS with a picketline in front of the AMI's recent Palmer House meeting, distributing thousands of circulars which charged: "The Meat Institute is shedding crocodile tears. Its battle with the price-fixers is a fraud, to cover up the fact that OPS prices are dictated by the packers themselves."

The "Let them eat steak!" edict from Washington heightened Chicagoans' anger over the increasing burdens imposed by the new National Defense Act, under which OPS operates.

## The Worker

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## TURNING POINT IN KOREA

THESE ARE CRITICAL days for the American people.

Terrible things have been happening in Korea of which the people have little knowledge. And still more terrible things are in the offing unless the people intervene quickly and vigorously.

The call of the conservative London Times for a truce at the 38th parallel shows the feeling of alarm that must be pervading Great Britain over the MacArthurism which many thought was ended but which is being continued by Ridgway and Van Fleet.

The New York Post wonders whether American lives in recent weeks have been "capriciously risked." The paper notes that "from the outset of the negotiation there has seemed ample reason to believe" that the Koreans want a peaceful settlement. "Yet the negotiations have repeatedly bogged down on issues of procedure and protocol."

And Hanson Baldwin, military analyst of the New York Times writes that "the Korean situation is reaching a turning point."

Why? Because of the bloody, futile and costly attacks which Van Fleet has been waging at "Heartbreak Ridge" and other hills. Baldwin questions the "reasons for and the tactics used" in these attacks which resulted in terrific casualties. He says that the average 5,000 U. S. casualties per month cannot continue indefinitely and therefore something must take place.

But is the something new to be peace? Is that why Gen. Bradley made his trip to Tokyo? Baldwin indicates that the contrary is the fact—that plans may be under way for spreading the killing, for bombing Manchuria, for amphibious landings in the North (which the Chinese, incidentally, have charged are now in preparation).

From all of this we can get a picture of what the Pentagon is doing, not only to the people of Asia, but to the American people as well.

Peace could have been had months ago. Americans who now lie in their graves, could be alive today.

But peace in Korea is a horror to those who want an excuse for rearming Japan. Peace is a crime to those who want to drive through the revival of Nazi military might in central Europe. Peace is a monster to those who want to drive through multi-billion dollar arms appropriations in Congress that will fill the pockets of the trusts and empty the pockets of the people.

Yes, a turning-point has been reached in Korea. But the American people must decide which way events are to turn. If left to the Pentagon and the Administration, they will turn to a spreading of the war with consequences that no one can foresee.

Only the people can determine that the turn will take the direction of peace. Among those who have spoken out are the United Electrical and Radio Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the AFL Butchers' paper, the General Council of District 65 of the Distributive Workers Union.

But the demand for a cease-fire now should sweep through the entire labor movement and the communities if the wheels of war are to be stopped in time.

This month has been designated "Cease-fire Month" by the American Peace Crusade. Its activities should receive the widest and most urgent support.

The people must take the turning point into their own hands. We must TURN TO PEACE!

## OUST McCARTHY

SENATOR BENTON'S RESOLUTION FOR the ousting of Senator McCarthy grows out of the election fight between Democrats and Republicans (the Tydings defeat in Maryland).

But this does not lessen the importance of Benton's move.

For the unscrupulous tactics charged against McCarthy in that campaign, have been used by him on every front: to perpetuate jimcrow housing, to support Chiang Kai-shek, to crack down on labor, to nullify the Bill of Rights.

McCarthy is the most outspoken mouthpiece of Big Business' drive to clamp fascism upon the American people. The ouster of McCarthy would be a considerable setback for this drive toward fascism.

Millions of people recognize this fact. But they speak up now. Senator Guy Gillette is chairman of the Senate Rules Subcommittee holding hearings on the Benton resolution.



# Our Paper Gets New Owners

(Continued from Page 3)  
tion, with the fascist-like Smith Act as its instrument, has thrown into jail Benjamin J. Davis, president of the company now publishing the papers, and John Gates, editor and one of the five stockholders. The remaining four stockholders, some of them ill and living in other parts of the country, have therefore supported the suggestion that steps be taken to strengthen the ownership of the papers against any efforts of the government to suppress them.

We salute the four women who have borne the burden of publishing the papers in these turbulent and perilous times—Grace Hutchins, Anne Pennypacker, Susan Woodruff, Ferdinanda Reed—and have invited them to join us in the new corporation as soon as the

transfer of publishing rights have been completed.

It is with a deep sense of pride and a consciousness of the great responsibility involved that we enter upon the job of publishing these papers. We have undertaken to keep alive the great tradition of independent, progressive, working class journalism which started with the early beginnings of the labor movement in our country, which is associated with Gene Debs' powerful "Appeal to Reason," and which has been further developed by the Daily Worker and The Worker in the 27 years of their existence.

For many years, each of us has followed with admiration and high regard the courageous course of these papers in battling against the forces of fascism, monopoly

and oppression. We have supported their consistent championship of the struggles of American labor for a better life and for political recognition, their crusades for unemployment insurance, for industrial unionism and the organization of the unorganized, for independent political action.

We have backed them in their heroic and successful efforts to organize great masses of Americans against lynch terror and jimcrow in its many forms and in their fight for complete and unequivocal equality for 15,000,000 Negro Americans.

We have joined them in resisting the continuous attacks upon our civil liberties by corrupt and reactionary politicians who are the zealous agents of Big Business. These attacks include the Smith

Act, the McCarran Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, the President's Loyalty Oath, etc.

Today, these papers are fighting magnificently and almost alone among the newspapers of the land to keep our country from being plunged into a suicidal, disastrous war, and to rally the entire American people to the cause of peace and democracy.

While some of us may differ with the editorial staff on one issue or another, we do not intend to intervene in the editing of the paper. On the contrary, we expect that the staff will continue with vigor and clarity the present policies which have distinguished these papers.

Furthermore, unlike the owners of the Big Business press, we have not invested in these papers with

the expectation of making huge profits. We know they will operate at a deficit since they do not expect to get the patronage of big advertisers and must face constant harassment and intimidation by the forces of reaction. We expect that the readers, who are in a true sense the real "owners" of these papers, will continue to help us make up the deficits and guarantee that the papers appear.

We intend to fight any effort on the part of the government or any other forces of reaction in this country to harass or suppress the Daily Worker or The Worker. We know that we can count not alone on the readers of these papers but on the great mass of Americans to support us in this fight to protect the freedom of the press as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

## They Wanted Action on Layoffs, Got 4 Hours of Reuther Oratory

(Continued from Page 4)  
intellectual nitwit" who spent more time in Washington than on the "bread and butter problems of the members."

★  
HE NOT ONLY ADMITTED spending a great deal of time in Washington but complained that he sees little of his family on that account. He said "labor" has a great deal of influence in Washington now so C. E. Wilson of General Motors and the heads of other auto corporations continually call him and cry "Help, Help"—that unless they get copper or some other metals, they'd have to lay off people. So Reuther has to journey to the capital to find metals for them.

In the same breath Reuther assailed the corporation heads for ignoring his cry in 1947 that the capacity of production of steel and other metals should have been increased then.

Following that line of argument, Reuther concluded that not the fighting program that Local 600 proposed, but helping the employers find scrap copper and aluminum is "the bread and butter question" today.

★  
THE DEMAND for a 30-hour week for 40 hours pay, put forward in some locals, was ridiculed by Reuther on the basis of a prediction that "there will be a manpower shortage." He conceded that prices will go up and on that

ground defended his cost-of-living escalator deal with General Motors. But while thus defending "the standard of the standard of living," he opposed the shorter workweek on the ground that "it is more goods we want not more leisure."

Among the persons Reuther singled out for most vicious attack was Pat Rice, vice-president of Local 600, for sending a letter to a Michigan local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers raided by the UAW, declaring that the Ford Local opposes all raiding by ANY union. He termed this a "stab in the back" to UAW "unity."

★  
HE ALSO ATTACKED James Watts, a Negro leader of Local 600 for pointing to the lily-white composition of the UAW's General Executive Board and officers. He also rapped the Ford Local for "breaking unity" by not following the Wayne County CIO political endorsements. As one example he cited the local's support of Rev. Charles Hill, the Negro leader now making a winning fight for the city council.

So ran the entire speech. When it was over the GM's delegates felt they were in a caucus meeting. The atmosphere was anything but the kind in which problems could be taken up and solved.

★  
ONE INDICATION how Reuther's own rightwing supporters feel about his advice, was the action of a membership meeting of Dodge Local 3, on the day after the conference adjourned. It voted to set a strike vote Oct. 23 because all other means to stop the speedup and layoffs failed. This main plant of the Chrysler Corp. has essentially the same problems that the Ford workers are trying to solve.

Some GM delegates predicted that while Reuther had some satisfaction in turning the meeting into factional platform for himself, wildcat strikes and other forms of rank and file discontent will keep rising. Nothing was decided that may help solve problems in any other manner.

## Facts in the Rosenberg Case

(Continued from Page 4)  
"illogical if not downright unworkable."

★  
Judge Kaufman prejudiced the jury against the defendants by admitting testimony of the Rosenbergs' alleged membership in the Communist Party. He allowed this testimony on the theory "that there is some connection between Communism and committing the offense charged in the indictment." (Article 8, Section 3 of the Communist Party's constitution expressly calls for expulsion of any member engaged in espionage).

★  
WHEN THE ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death, a peacetime verdict unprecedented in 180 years of the nation's history, large sections of the population, especially in the Jewish communities from which the Rosenbergs came, were shocked by its cruelty. They seemed to sense the vengeful political motives of the court and Irving Saypol, the prosecutor.

The Jewish Daily Forward, a newspaper not noted for support of left wing or progressive causes, termed the death sentences "horrible" and "cruel."

The Jewish Day, influential Jewish language paper, reflected the sentiment of even wider circles when it took issue with Judge Kaufman's denunciation of the defendants on passing sentence. "We hope a way will be found to set aside the death penalty," the paper pleaded.

THE PROGRESSIVE weekly paper, National Guardian, made a detailed analysis of the trial testimony and the conduct of the judge. It asked: "Is this the Drey-

## UMBRELLAS, TOO! —FOR A MUNICH?

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Six American-made cars, valued at \$50,000, will be placed at the disposal of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh during their two-day stay in Vancouver.

The cars are equipped with life-guard inner tubes, foglights, spotlights, fire extinguishers, skid chains, anti-freeze, flag standards and royal license plates. An umbrella will be placed in each car.

## WIN 13½ CENTS AT CATERPILLAR

PEORIA, Ill. (FP)—One of the longest major strikes of the year, that of 22,000 Caterpillar Tractor workers here, has been settled with a 13½ cents across-the-board wage increase, subject to ratification by members of the United Auto Workers, CIO local.

The union had sought 19 cents and the company had offered 10 cents. The agreement was worked out through federal mediation service. A wage adjustment is provided Feb. 1 for any change in the cost of living between June 15 and Dec. 15.

fus case of cold war America?"

The Guardian then concluded:  
• That the very best that can be said for the government case against the Rosenbergs is that it leaves such reasonable doubt as to entitle them, by all American legal standards, to acquittal.

• That there are strong grounds for suspecting they are victims of an out-and-out political frame-up, in a period of build-up for war when victims are needed by the government to silence the opposition at any cost to the United States Constitution.

THE ROSENBERG CASE has, indeed, the earmarks of political frame-up. It has been a handy weapon in the hands of reactionaries to turn the hatred of the families of American war dead in Korea away from the Wall Street profiteers in war and place it on innocent scapegoats, as Hitler did in Germany. It places before the U. S. Appeals Court and the American people the question: Shall we allow this to happen here?

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

SATURDAY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM, "Peter and the Wolf" drawn in chalk by Herbert Kruckman-Murray Lane at the piano. Betty Sanders with her guitar. Olive Harrington, master of ceremonies. Sub. 50c per child. Program starts 2 p.m. sharp. Jefferson School 575 Sixth Ave.

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents the distinguished 1950 Stalin film prize-winner, "The Victors and the Vanquished"—music by Khatchaturian. 111 W. 88 St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission \$1 to members only (apply). Social all evening.

TOMPkins SQUARE YPA—gala opening night party. Come up and meet your old friends in our completely redecorated club. Lots of fun, entertainment, refreshments. Help us start off the season with a bang. Contributions 75c; couples \$1. 95 Avenue B. Members and friends.

"UNION" Hootenanny and Dance tonight, 13 Astor Pl., The Penthouse. All tickets \$1.20. A Peoples Artists Production.

CANDLELIGHT and LANTERN Cabaret Dance, Dept. store and Lerner LYL. 11 W. 18th St., 9 p.m. Contribution 50c. COME AND HEAR—Yuri Suhl—author of "One Foot in America" etc., speak on "Jewish Life and Culture in the Eastern Democracies." Saturday, Oct. 6, 8 p.m. at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. Dancing and refreshments. Ausp. Tchakovsky Club.

### Brooklyn

SOMETHING NEW is a stew—Come meet, eat by lantern—light at our Pumpkin Cabaret—927 Kings Highway. Entertainment, dancing, and record your own voice booth. Sub. 75c. 8:30 p.m.

## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

FIRST SUNDAY FORUM of the Fall Term. "Pragmatism in Psychology and Education" with Howard Selsam, Harry K. Wells, and Joseph Nahem. Sunday, Oct. 7 at 8 p.m. in the Auditorium. Fee \$1. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave.

CHARLES DICKENS and "Oliver Twist" will be discussed by Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein—social, refreshments. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

### Brooklyn

LEON STRAUS, executive secretary of the Joint Board Fur and Leather Workers Union will speak on the subject, "Labor and Peace"—forum at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Admission 50c. Starts at 8:30 p.m.

**Music of the Mandolin**  
Music, an art of sound in time which expresses ideas and emotions in element of rhythm, melody, harmony and color . . . definition—Webster.

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## Baltimore

(Continued from Page 3)  
cases was secured by illegal wiretapping.

Under Federal law, the FBI may tap telephone lines only with the express consent of the attorney general. Such information as is obtained by this method, however, cannot legally be used as evidence in court. The New York Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that where wiretapping by the FBI is established, the burden of proof is on the government to show that evidence it is presenting was not secured by wiretapping.

Attorneys for the Baltimore Smith Act victims last week filed motions to force the government to suppress all its evidence because it was secured through wiretapping. Affidavits were submitted which showed that the FBI had systematically listened in not only to the defendants but to conversations between defendants and their attorneys.

At that time they served subpoenas on McGrath and Hoover, so they could be questioned on the matter.

When the hearing opened

Thursday Judge Chesnut postponed execution of the subpoenas until he had heard the arguments on wiretapping.

U. S. District Attorney Bernard G. Flynn denied the government's case was based on wiretapping. He insisted the main evidence was contained in six books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and included "statements, speeches and writings of the defendants reflecting their adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Chesnut said he would announce his rulings later.

The judge named R. Palmer Ingram to serve as counsel for Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg. Mrs. Blumberg told the court she had wanted Ingram as her attorney, but he had declined. Ingram said he was willing to serve, if assigned by the court.

### END TIEUP

METUCHEN, N. J. (FP).—Celo-tex and Local 62, Gas Coke & Chemical Workers, CIO ended a two-week strike with an agreement for a boost of seven cents an hour with cost-of-living adjustments and other benefits.

## It's All Even

(Continued from Page 1)  
spurts toward the end and hurled a masterful victory over the Dodgers in the first playoff game, a victory which many think will "make him an ace."

The weekend picture looks like this on the "experting" side. Raschi, a tried and proven World Series veteran, must figure to give the Yanks a slight edge over Hearn on Saturday. Then on Sunday, however, the Giants will have a great big pitching advantage as their 23-game winning ace, Sal Maglie, wheels into action with three full days rest against a second line Yankee hurler, probably Bob Kuzava and possibly Johnny Sain or Tom Morgan.

On Monday, in the Series' fifth game, it'll be Allie Reynolds again for the Yanks, with the Giant selection not ascertainable at this time, though it could be Dave Koslo trying to repeat his opening win.

Friday's game was more in the well-known pattern of World Series games at Yankee Stadium—

ing report on Yankee hitters turned over to the Giants by the Dodgers.

Irvin, first up in the 2d, picked up where he left off the day before with a long line single to left and slid into 2d prettily on a successful steal, no small feat against lefty Lopat.

The unstoppable Irvin launched the lone Giant threat in the 7th with another scintilla, eventually scoring on pinch hitter Rigney's single, and also led off the 9th with another hit. In vain, it was

Lopat's day. He even gave "himself the cushion run with a bit of Spencer.

The crowd was shirtsleeved in the balmy sun. The weather prediction for rain was about as accurate as National League pennant predictions made in mid-August. . . . Willie Mays, in a late season slump, is hitless so far. So is another pretty good centerfield name of Joe DiMaggio. . . . Both teams even up without rightfielders now that Mickey has joined Don Mueller as a TV fan.

## ILA Members To Vote on New Contract

Atlantic and Gulf Coast AFL longshoremen will vote next week on terms of a new two-year contract with the New York shipping association.

Negotiations were concluded Thursday night after both sides reached agreement on hiring conditions. The conditions provide for one "shape-up" a day.

The new settlement also provides a 10-cent hourly wage increase over the old rate of \$2. The \$3 overtime rate was boosted to \$3.15. The settlement also calls for a 1 1/4 cent an hour increase in the employers' welfare fund contribution and guaranteed pay for the first four hours of a work call.

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## German

(Continued from Page 2)  
sible to hold free elections in both areas of the country.

Knowing the extent of Wall Street's domination of UN, Adenauer's strategy was obviously calculated to circumvent any genuine efforts at re-unification of the German people.

Max Reimann, chairman of the German Communist Party, recently charged that "the Allied High Commissioners, together with Adenauer, are elaborating plans to silence the West German discussion on the appeal issued by the People's Chamber (Parliament) of the German Democratic Republic. Adenauer, together with the rightwing Social Democratic leader Kurt Schumacher, has been entrusted by the High Commissioners to ensure an early Parliamentary rejection of the People's Chamber proposal."

Expressions of sentiment supporting the German Democratic Republic proposals have filled West German newspapers. These have been an accurate reflection of the desire of the overwhelming majority of Germans for a united Germany. In addition, there is an increasing articulation of opposition to the rearmament and remilitarization program pressed upon West Germany by Wall Street.

By way of contrast, the celebrations of the second anniversary of the German Democratic Republic will emphasize the achievements of industry for peacetime consumption of the people, and the cultural and educational advances made by the German people in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

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well pitched, fast and smooth with a lot of routine outs and the Yankees getting the edge on a flash of opportunism and one long blow. It's an old Yankee story and the Lopat performance settled one thing at least—there was to be no four in a row rush by 1951's Cinderella Team. Back in 1914 the Miracle Braves, who now take second place in the Miracle category to the current Giants, climaxed their spurt from behind ripping through the mighty A's of the Million Dollar Infield in four straight.

Lopat, the smallish lefthander who throws everything except a fast ball and throws it all with cunning and precision, banked the Giants' fire before the big crowd of 66,018 with a smooth five-hit performance. So commanding was he that he retired 17 of the first 19 batters to face him.

There was just one Giant he couldn't stop . . . the hottest Series star since Pepper Martin sizzled for the Cards back in 1930: . . . Monte Irvin, an all-round performer who has the crowd in a tingle of excitement whenever he comes to bat.

Irvin, who clouted four straight hits in the Thursday opener to tie a Series mark (just missed the fifth with a line drive that was caught) cracked three more hits against Lopat and stole another base spectacularly. With this phenomenal total of seven hits in two Series games, he is off to a great start toward the record, which is fine hits for a five-game series, 11 for a six-game series and 12 for a seven-game series.

The Yankees struck quickly in two different ways in this game to take a 2-0 lead in the first two innings. Then Jansen, another 23-game ace, became invincible in a losing cause. Like Koslo before him, he was helped by the scout-

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## WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST HIGH PRICE OF MEAT



The high price of meat was the target of a women's demonstration outside the Armour and Swift meat plants in Newark. It was led by Ruth Lerner, center front, Progressive Party candidate for State Senate in Essex County. The Essex County P. P. asks a 20 percent rollback in prices.

## Why Your Food Dollars Shrinks To Picket Packers Thursday on High Prices

IF YOU have been wondering where your money is going (as if you don't know) take a look at these figures:

- Americans are now paying more on taxes than food. Not 10 years ago. According to Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the nation spent \$17,100,000,000 for food and paid \$12,100,000,000 in taxes.

- Under President Truman's "defense" program, food took \$52,500,000,000 and taxes about \$57,000,000,000.

- The per capita food expenditures increased from \$129 in 1940 to \$342 in 1950, while personal

direct taxes skyrocketed from \$20 per capita to \$132 in the same period. This tax sum does not include soaring indirect taxes which are beating down America's standard of living and depriving adults and children of adequate care.

THESE FACTS will be on the minds of consumers when they picket in front of the meat packing establishments throughout the city Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 a.m. The demonstration is part of a month-long program against the high cost of living conducted by the New York City Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council.

Each borough and its affiliates will picket the meat packing centers in their respective areas.

The Council reported this week that to date 100,000 signatures have been collected on postcards

and petitions to President Truman and Congress calling for: (1) a rollback in prices to June, 1950, levels; (2) rescinding of the Capper and Herlong profiteering amendments, and (3) restoration of government controls on meat slaughtering quotas.

Meatless Tuesdays and Thursdays have been part of the Council's program to help beat back meat prices.

In Essex County in New Jersey the Progressive Party staged a demonstration in front of the meat packers to bring to public attention consumers' dissatisfaction with the high cost of living.

### 'Pragmatism in Education,' Forum Topic This Sunday

Howard Selsam, Harry K. Wells and Joseph Nahem will discuss "Pragmatism in Psychology and Education" at the Jefferson School Forum on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

This symposium will present a critical evaluation of the psychology of William James, its influence on the educational theories of John Dewey, and its effects on the whole school system of the United States. Admission is \$1.

### AUSSIERS OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

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OCTOBER 6th, 2 P. M., JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave. "Peter and the Wolf" drawn in chalk to Prokofiev's music by Herbert Kruckman — Murray Lane at the piano.

Betty Sanders with her guitar Oliver Harrington, master of ceremonies Sub. 50¢ per child

## Voters Indifferent? Fed Up With Old Party Thieves, They Show New Interest in ALP

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE ELECTION campaign limps into second lap with voters literally shrugging their shoulders and thumbing their noses at both major parties. Low registration figures bear out that this inertia is also directed towards the Liberal Party and its video-star candidate Rudolph Halley.

Off-year elections are notoriously dull and generally are received with stubborn complacency from the electorate. But with the graft and thievery among Democratic and Republican office-holders monopolizing headlines for months it had been expected that a surge of disgust and anger would manifest itself with block-long voters registering to sweep the crooks out of office.

THIS HAS NOT happened. The vaunted crusading ballyhoo of Halley likewise has failed to arouse interest. Machine politicians who have been sabotaging maximum enrollment are delighted at this state of affairs. They feel that the lower the registration the greater their chance to manipulate organization votes and deprive the independent, good-government voter from wielding a new broom.

But the people are staying away from the polls because they now consciously distrust the Tammany and Dewey gangs which grip the city. Neither Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic candidate for City Council President, nor Rep. Henry J. Latham, Republican McCarthyite aspirant, can arouse confidence or enthusiasm among the voters.

Halley's desperate opportunism to enrapture voters on the crime-busting issue is exposed by his deals with Democratic leaders in Queens, his silence on major issues such as price control, peace, re-Nazification of Western Germany, the Smith Act and his failure (or refusal) to go after the real bipartisan graft operators.

A SLOW FERMENT is making itself felt, however, among great sections of the people. This is the demand by the average worker, housewife, consumer and small businessman for action against runaway prices and the impossible cost-of-living yoke.

The Gallup Poll in a recent questionnaire said that 45 percent of the people were worried most about "paying bills" and the high cost of living. Next came 21 percent who were most concerned about the threat of world war. Graft and corruption was on the minds of 7 percent of those questioned, and only 1 percent were concerned about "Russia or the spread of Communism."

These reactions may explain why corruption, despite press efforts to make it the key issue in the campaign (a technique to divert public clamor from the first two problems), has not resulted in any electoral stampede at the registration polls.

THERE ARE SIGNS that the American Labor Party, repeatedly buried by the commercial press and interred by the major parties, is not only very much alive in this campaign but making strong inroads among voters of Democratic and Liberal parties alike. Recent mobilizations by ALP forces underscore the sweeping insistence by the people for strong price roll-backs, profit controls, peace in Korea and the end of the war hysteria with its repressive assaults against civil liberties.

The ALP candidacies of Jacques Isler for Supreme Court and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac for Queens Borough President, have stirred the Negro people.

No Negro has ever been on the Supreme Court in this state or sat on the Board of Estimate. The Labor Party is becoming increasingly recognized as the only party in the race that fights jimcrow and for full Negro rights.

IN JEWISH DISTRICTS ALP appeals for united action with Liberal Party voters for condemnation of Washington's rebuilding of Hitlerism in Western Germany is winning support.

Clifford T. McAvoy, the party's candidate for City Council President, who the press tried to bury in a conspiracy of silence, is speaking to large meetings and drawing new interest daily. The big problem is the day to day mobilization of the voters on issues that affect them most. The Labor Party, despite hysteria, intimidation, political collusion and newspaper discrimination, is mustering its campaigners for an all-out struggle to the very last day.

### UNITY SLATE WIN ELECTION.

SAN MARINO (ALN).—This tiny independent republic, entirely surrounded by Italy, has returned a communist-socialist majority to its parliament. The election showed 31 seats for the workers' parties and 29 for the Christian Democrats and neo-fascists. The Italian government has been waging a customs war with San Marino in an effort to embarrass the little nation's labor government.

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# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 7, 1951

SECTION 2

## Big Business Puppet

**W**HILE President Truman shoots off verbal fireworks against Sen. Joseph McCarthy his Defense Department finances the backers of the Wisconsin hate monger.

An item in the Wall Street Journal of Sept. 22 tells some of the story.

The item reports a \$40,000,000 banking-and-Government loan to one of McCarthy's chief backers. This is the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, a notorious strikebreaker and war profiteer.

The terms of this Truman-Wall Street loan were extraordinarily good. McCarthy's backer is permitted to borrow and pay back, and borrow and pay back, and borrow again to the limit of \$40,000,000.

This rich credit is guaranteed by President Truman's own Department of Defense. It was furnished, however, by 25 Morgan, Rockefeller and Mellon and Chicago and Wisconsin banks. The banking group is headed by the giant First National Bank of Chicago, whose directors include Gen. Robert E. Wood (a McCarthy backer) and several other former leaders of the fascist America First Committee.

### EACH ECHOES OTHER'S PATTERN

Allis-Chalmers, the beneficiary, has been in McCarthy's corner from the beginning. It was listed in the CIO-PAC bulletin in 1946 as one of McCarthy's chief sponsors when he ran against Sen. Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., in the Republican primaries that year. And its leading directors are still actively backing this propagandist for immediate war and speedy fascism.

"Jumping Joe" McCarthy patters the same red-baiting line as his NAM and America First backers. He has invented nothing new. Allis-Chalmers was yelling "Communist!" as loud as McCarthy does today, before its jumping jack demagogue came on the scene.

And it used Louis F. Budenz and other stoop pigeons, who now train with McCarthy, to do its dirty work.

One remembers how these unsavory Allis pigeons labelled all the active leaders of the United Automobile Workers local at West Allis as "Communists" during the 1946 strike for better wages. The frame-up gang even succeeded in railroad strike leader Harold S. Christoffel to prison on a "Communist" charge. The company gave its rats "evidence" to the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee on Feb. 14, 1947 to speed the passage of the infamous Taft-Hartley law. And Chief Justice Vinson later used this McCarthy-like garbage to justify his O.K. of the anti-Communist affidavit section of the slave law.

### HIS BACKERS' FINANCIAL TIES

McCarthy would mean nothing in the Senate without his NAM backing. This scurrilous demagogue is the darling of the most Nazi-minded industrialists of the Midwest and their Wall Street allies.

This crowd wants immediate war with China, and immediate rearmament of Germany and Franco Spain in preparation for war with Russia.

Its chief journalistic spokesman is Col. Robert E. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, one of whose former writers is said to ghost McCarthy's speeches. Its "hero" is Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the war-with-China promoter. And McCarthy is the NAM's most raucous voice in the U. S. Senate.

This hate monger's voice has one

*The story of the men behind Sen. McCarthy, one of the fascist voices of American Big Business.*

By ART SHIELDS

major mission: to terrify millions of Americans with the thought that they may be blacklisted or prosecuted as "Communists" if they oppose the war program.

This voice of war and fascism has been heard from public rostrums in many States recently. The Wisconsin NAM gang, however, gave McCarthy his original base. This is the same old Wisconsin Big Business mob that Robert M. LaFollette, Sr., the agrarian reformer, licked politically nearly half a century ago. This crowd—now immensely richer—is running Wisconsin politics today.

The NAM companies behind McCarthy are closely linked together by a web of cross directorships and common financial support.

Allis-Chalmers is the biggest and most aggressive member of this group. This

company was founded by the Morgan interests a half century ago with Judge Elbert Gary of the Steel Trust, as its first head. It went broke in 1912 and was reorganized with the help of the National City Bank (Morgan and Rockefeller). The Mellon family is one of its largest stockholders today.

The Allis-Chalmers crowd got McCarthy nominated in 1946 with the help of a ring of machinery and paper trust magnates.

A big shot in this McCarthy ring is old Walter Harnischfeger, who used to have kind words for Hitler, and who fought labor bitterly many years. Two Allis directors sit on the board of his multimillion dollar Harnischfeger Corp., a crane-making company.

This McCarthy backer has advertised in the papers for "white" "Gentile" employees.



Another ardent McCarthyite is 87-year-old Frank J. Sensenbrenner, leading director of the \$120,000,000 Kimberly-Clark paper firm, which has close links with Allis-Chalmers.

Both Harnischfeger and Sensenbrenner are credited with inspiring McCarthy's violent campaign to spare the lives of the 12 German Nazis, who directed the massacre of 350 captured GI's and 100 Belgian prisoners in the "Bulge" battle.

McCarthy was also financed in part by out-of-state fascists in his 1946 campaign.

This fascist financing showed up when big McCarthy advertisements appeared in Wisconsin papers before the election.

The ads were paid for by American Action, Inc.

### REACTIONARIES WHO BACK HIM

This American Action movement, that financed McCarthy, was promoted by Merwin K. Hart, the millionaire anti-Semite, and by Upton Close, the Anti-Semitic radio commentator, and by Gen. Robert E. Wood, the America First tycoon, and other ultra reactionaries.

McCarthy kept his fascist ties hot when he went to the Senate. William J. Goodwin, former Christian Frontier, has told of dinner parties that he threw for McCarthy and kindred spirits in Washington. The dinners were paid for by the China Lobby of Chiang Kai-shek, which Goodwin represented. McCarthy has since paid China Lobby back manifold with dozens of war-with-China speeches. Parts of these speeches were taken from China Lobby handouts.

Fascist propaganda in the Senate, of course, didn't start with McCarthy. And McCarthy is not the only agent of fascism in Washington today.

While McCarthy is shouting President Truman is acting. Truman is making war in Korea, arming Germany, coddling Franco, signing imperialist treaties and jailing workers' leaders. McCarthy's backers, however, want to speed up this fascist drive. That is the basis of McCarthy's criticism of the administration.

"Jumping Joe's" attack on Truman very carefully avoids any attacks on the Wall Street bankers, who hold the decisive posts in the Administration and who control its war policies today.

### EACH KNOWS THE OTHER

Bankers—even Democratic Party bankers—are sacred cows in "Jumping Joe's" eyes.

Thus McCarthy never yells "Communist!" at John Dulles, the American Firster, banker and Nickel Trust chieftain, who wrote the Japanese treaty.

Nor does McCarthy ever frown on W. Averell Harriman, the banker with hundreds of millions of dollars, who sits at Truman's elbow as the President's "adviser" on foreign affairs.

And McCarthy's lips also never murmur a syllable of criticism against banker Robert A. Lovett, the Defense Secretary, who is guaranteeing Allis-Chalmers' \$40,000,000 credits, and who gives billions of dollars of gravy to the NAM lords.

And the "wild man" from Appleton Wis., never says boo to Charles Wilson, the war mobilizer, and leader of the electrical trust of which Allis-Chalmers is a part.

This lackey of Big Business knows his place when the bankers are around.

And the bankers—both in and out of the Administration—know how to use Joe McCarthy.



# World of Labor

## Where the Pressure for Progress Comes From

By GEORGE MORRIS

IT HAS LONG BEEN REGARDED as elementary among progressive thinking people in the labor movement that the pressure and influence to go forward comes most vigorously from the most exploited and oppressed sections of the people. It is those more intensely and doubly exploited sections of the people who have less cause for placing confidence in the benevolence of capitalism. It is the vigorous pressure from them for a better life that provides the motive power for pushing forward the whole working class and its allies.

It does not mean, of course, that the people most abused by capitalism automatically acquire the greatest degree of class consciousness. It is well-known how some peoples, like those of China for example, had been held down for centuries. But once they brought forth a leadership that draws its principles, impetus and direction from the working class, like the kind they have today, they marched with seven-league boots.

Thus the half billion Chinese people, who were generally dismissed as a "sleeping" or "dormant" mass, became one of the most dynamic powers for progress in the world today.

Within our own country it is the Negro people who are the most exploited and abused. For many years



it was customary to dismiss them, too, as an "inactive" force. The classic theory in the AFL almost since its inception was that the Negro is a "backward" force whose inclusion in union ranks would be a "liability." This, together with racist poison and craftist narrowness spelled a policy of excluding Negro workers from unions.

But the Negro people didn't stand still. Great numbers DID get into industry and even into some skills and unions. The pressure to wipe out second class citizenship didn't show up very much in some periods, but it was accumulating like explosive matter. The entrance of about a million Negro workers into unions since the gates were opened through the CIO's drive in '36, and some steps in the direction of improving conditions for them, unquestionably relieved the pressure to a degree. The basis was laid, however, for the development of the struggle on a higher level and in a more vigorous form.

The Negro worker isn't satisfied merely with permission to enter the house. He has the strength and articulate leadership to demand full rights within it—full rights to a skilled job, to be in line like others for promotion, to be in line like others for apprenticeship training, and to have an equal opportunity for leadership on all levels of a union.

There is something more: the Negro worker is no longer willing to be a tailend to either white-led and financed benevolent organizations, or to middle-class led organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He may be thankful to those organizations for some of the things they do, but he knows that they neither understand nor feel the problems of the Negro WORKER. He wants an organization that will reflect the sentiment, and swing the weight, of the powerful million organized Negro workers and the many more to come.

Such is the basic force back of the convention to establish the National Negro Labor Council scheduled in Cincinnati, Oct. 27-28. This is not a movement dual to the trade unions nor separatist, nor in any way contrary to the basic objectives of the trade unions. It is a movement to obtain justice—FULL JUSTICE—for the Negro workers where it is denied them. Only those who still cling to white supremacist concepts or practices, will clash with this movement. But those who, like most progressives in labor, do struggle for full citizenship for the Negro, will find in this movement a source of new strength and the motive power for a faster advance.

The members of those unions that have taken that path, and have encouraged the Negro Labor Council movement, within their locals, know what I mean. I was interested, for example, in the Fair Practices resolution of the convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. It notes that in the fight for up-grading rights for Negro people, it was found how unjust and undemocratic the entire up-grading practice has been with respect to both white and Negro. Thus the fight for some progress for the latter "served to democratize the whole up-grading process" in a plant for everybody. So it went on the matter of training and other respects.

The Farm Equipment locals of the UE, and locals of Mine Mill, Fur and especially Leather, and such of the progressive-led locals as Ford Local 600 of the UAW, have a tremendous amount of evidence to show that every step in the advancement of the Negro members, advances the union as a whole and puts Negro-white unity on a higher and more durable basis.

The Cincinnati convention and the Negro Labor Council movements in the regions should be welcomed and get the strongest possible support from white and Negro unionists.

# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## UNION RAIDERS TRY ALL THEIR TRICKS, BUT THEY STILL END IN SECOND PLACE

Editor of The Worker:

From the enclosed clipping you can see that the workers of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. voted 216 for Local 19, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers to 189 for the raiding United Gas and Chemical Workers of the CIO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

This is the second time CIO has attempted to raid this plant, and just as in the great UE victory at Schenectady, the raiders suffered both a percentage-wise and absolute numerical loss over their last year's attempt. (Local 19 won by a margin of only 9 votes last year). This trend has now become so general throughout the country that no one can gainsay the now firmly-established conclusion that the workers of this country, in many cases entirely on their own, are rejecting the red-baiting, splitting tactics of the CIO and AFL labor mis-leaders and are more and more demanding a program to meet head-on those profiteers who are trying to use the present war hysteria to milk the working class dry.

This victory of Local 19 is all the more significant because of the new "gimmicks" tried by the CIO in the pre-election campaign. Naturally they had the usual run of red-baiting charges as well as the added CIO line "You can't get the protection from a tiny, poor union that you can get from the wealthy, millions strong CIO," though of course UGCCW has nowhere near the strength of DPO. The CIO learned its mistake of last year, when they concentrated almost entirely on the white workers (the plant has about 50 percent white, 50 percent Negro) attempting to win them over with such racist arguments as "You don't want to be represented by no n . . . r outfit do you?" While they no doubt continued to use such arguments privately among the whites, this year they made a major drive to win over the Negro workers. They sent in Negro organizers and attempted to get leading local Negro citizens to come out openly against Local 19.

This last step backfired miserably. True, they were able to get the Crump Administration's "official Negro" the Rev. J. A. McDaniels (head of the local Urban League who every year sets as the goal for Memphis Negroes, the task of "combatting Communism") to issue a statement telling the Negro workers that they were new to the trade-union movement and unable to tell the difference between "good" and "bad"

unions and that therefore they ought to listen to more experienced people (like W. A. Copeland, for instance.) Fortunately the local press played up this insulting statement and it no doubt had an effect on the results, though not exactly what the CIO had planned.

It was also interesting to note that when McDaniels attempted to get the Negro Ministerial Alliance to go along with him in support of the CIO this organization took no stand. No doubt one of the reasons for this was Copeland's appearance before the group where this man had the gall to tell these Negro ministers that the CIO (represented there by the white Copeland) was worried about Negro workers being misled by the white Communists of DPO (represented there by the Negro, Lee Lashley, president of Local 19 who explained that the real reason for FTA's leaving CIO was a question of trade-union democracy). It was also significant that no Negro trade-union leader in Memphis, regardless of political persuasion, made any public statement in support of the CIO.

Another series of events that seemed to be tied to the Buckeye election was a number of FBI raids on some of the militant Negro leaders of the Local. In one instance where the FBI did its grilling on the plant premises, the workers became so incensed that they sent a delegation to the management threatening to strike if the company allowed these Gestapo agents on the grounds to interfere with workers during their work period. Tied in with local press reports of Federal investigations of DPO, there seemed to be little doubt that the FBI was working hand-in-glove with their pal Copeland.

One other Copeland manoeuvre that bears noting was his belated announcement of the expulsion of three rank and file members of the National Maritime Union, Davis, McGurty and Jenkins. This frame-up actually took place in New Orleans last June (as The Worker has already noted in its Shop Correspondence page) but Copeland, who engineered the whole deal in the first place, didn't announce it till just two weeks before the Buckeye election? Was this a coincidence? Not at all. Every news story that appeared tied up these expulsions with the Buckeye elections. Apparently he hoped that the Buckeye workers would reason "Well as long as every one else is kicking out their

progressives, we might as well do the same." But just as the Memphis NMU workers overwhelmingly rejected the expulsions and protested the frame-up trial that wasn't even held in a river port, so the Memphis Buckeye workers, Negro and white, rejected this latest splitting attempt of the CIO.

A Memphis Friend.

## A Unionist Looks at the Job And Uncovers Interesting Figures

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

Recently I read that the Packing-house Workers in one plant had included in their contract demands a provision that each worker was to receive two 12-pound hams on Christmas Day and on one other holiday each year.

My first reaction was that this encouraged paternalism and was not a legitimate demand for a militant union. But on second thought it seems to be a step in the right direction. After all, to whom do the hams belong. Come to think of it, the workers should get all the hams, since, were it not for their labor there would be nothing but pork on the hoof.

I don't know the meat industry. But if a worker processes 5,000 hams a year and receives two hams, plus just enough wages to keep alive and keep working, then he should work toward the time when all the hams belong to those who process them.

In my own industry we have a union regulation that when we work out of town the company pays for our meals. Last week a group of us turned in our expense accounts to the straw boss who was indignant that we had spent so much money. Sarcastically he asked if

To Our Shop Correspondents:

You are definitely falling down on the job! The letters are slower coming than any time since we started the shop page. And this at a time when the shops seething with sentiment for wage raises and against speedup, and when the rank and file is stirring in many unions.

Every reader of The Worker is our correspondent. Every reader should have something to write of doings in the shop, union or neighborhood. Don't delay!

Shop Correspondence Editor.



we drank champagne with our meals. First impulses were to deny it. But when you look into the matter—why shouldn't a worker drink champagne? Is champagne a drink reserved for the bosses?

Intrigued by this question we pooled our information and came up with the following statistics:

On the job we were doing the company was paying four of us an average of \$20 a day, or a total of \$400 a week for two weeks' work on this particular contract. That makes \$800 for labor costs. But allowing for overtime we call it \$1,000. We used \$300 worth of materials that we could tabulate. There was another \$200 or more for trucking; \$200 in office overhead; \$100 for paper clips and postage stamps; \$100 for taxes; and \$100 for unknown expenses such as entertaining salesmen, etc. That makes \$2,000. And another \$500 for oversights on our part. And that makes \$2,500. Now, just to make sure we have counted everything, we multiplied the total known expenses by two, which makes \$5,000. We happen to know that the price charged the customer by our company for this job was \$10,000, or a markup of 100 percent!

So, is a worker entitled to champagne, or isn't he?

—E.H.





# 'We would gladly abolish .... our army'

## The facts about the Soviet armed forces

This article by Col. M. Gavrilov is reprinted from the Soviet English language magazine 'News.'



**A**DVOCATES of rearmament usually claim that the United States and Britain have to arm because the armed forces of the Soviet Union are allegedly a "threat" to the western world. Invariably, astronomical figures of "Russian divisions" are cited by western statesmen and the western press in support of the argument. So much so, that the London Observer, commenting on the publication of the first issue of News, takes the magazine to task for making no mention of this question. Rearmament is essential, the Observer declares, "so long as Russia maintains enormous military forces which at present overshadow Europe and the Middle East."

This is an entirely unfounded assertion, and we are certain that the Observer would not have ventured to make it if the British reader were better informed of the real facts of the case.

It must, unfortunately, be confessed that the information on this highly important question spread in the western countries is very far from the truth, although the real state of affairs might easily be ascertained from a study of documents and facts made public by responsible spokesmen of the three Great Powers.

### DEMobilIZATION OF ARMIES

It is usually alleged that, whereas the United States and Great Britain rapidly disbanded their armies and even "disarmed" after the second world war, the Soviet Union has kept its armed forces at their wartime strength and continues to maintain hundreds of divisions and millions of soldiers under arms.

#### What are the facts?

When the war ended the Soviet Union carried out a radical and extensive demobilization of its armed forces. Thirty-three age classes were released. Western statesmen and the press should have had no difficulty whatever in finding exhaustive information concerning the demobilization of the Soviet armed forces after the war, since the demobilization decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were published in the Soviet press at the time.

J. V. Stalin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said in the interview he gave the Pravda correspondent:

"The demobilization, as is known, was carried out in three stages: the first and second stages in the course of 1945, and the third stage between May and September, 1946. Furthermore, in 1946 and 1947 the higher age categories of the Soviet Army were demobilized, and the last of the higher age categories were demobilized at the beginning of 1948."

The strength of the Soviet Union's armed forces, land, naval and air, is today approximately what it was in 1939, prior to the second world war. This, incidentally, was indicated in the note of the Soviet government to the government of Great Britain of Feb. 24, 1951.

### U. S., BRITISH ARMIES BIGGER

Be it pointed out that the armed forces of the United States and Great Britain have not been reduced to their power strength. On the contrary, they exceed that strength several times. At the beginning of this year, the land, naval and air forces of the United

States, Great Britain and France together totalled more than five million men.

Hence, already at that time the numerical strength of the armed forces of these three Atlantic pact countries was more than double that of the Soviet Union.

Since then the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and their allies have been steadily increasing. President Truman stated in his midyear economic report to Congress on July 23 that the United States had almost reached the first goal of its military program—three and a half million men on active service. As to Britain, Minister of Defense Shinwell declared on July 27 that her armed forces were approaching the million mark.

Such are the facts.

### SOVIET WAR

LOSSES, 7,000,000

The fight against fascist aggression in the second world war cost the Soviet Union seven million lives. Severe devastation was done to the country by the Nazi attack. It was therefore the first concern of the Soviet people when the war ended to repair the towns, villages, industries, transport services and agriculture destroyed by the Nazi invaders over extensive areas. It is generally known that in the period of its first post-war five-year plan the Soviet Union not only repaired the damage and rebuilt its industry and agriculture, but raised industrial output to more than 70 percent above the 1940 level.

It should be obvious to every unbiased person that the Soviet Union could not have registered such progress in the rehabilitation and development of its national economy unless its armed forces had been demobilized after the war and millions of workers had returned to their factories and millions of

collective farmers to their fields.

The Soviet people have now undertaken a program of peaceful constructive development which is without previous parallel. Power stations and irrigation systems are being built on the Don, Volga, Dnieper, and Amu-Darya rivers, with a view to putting an end to drought and crop failures and converting arid steppelands and deserts, exceeding the area of the British Isles, into flourishing fields and orchards. The building of these installations and the development of the new areas will entail the expenditure of tens of billions of public money and the enlistment of the services of a huge army of industrial and agricultural specialists.

### RAISING

#### LIVING STANDARD

To this it should be added that the Soviet government is continually reducing the prices of foodstuffs and consumer goods, is conducting housing construction on an immense scale, and is spending a considerable part of the national budget on other social and cultural services. In general, the overwhelming proportion of the Soviet Union's national revenue goes for purposes other than military. The Soviet budgets are published annually for general information.

Clearly, civil construction on such a scale and a steady rise of the living standard of the people cannot go hand in hand with expansion of armed forces and war industry. When a government commits itself to an arms drive, when it increases its armed forces and mobilizes its industry to boost armaments still further, civil construction inevitably has to be curtailed, taxes and prices rise and the living standards of the people decline. The Americans and British know this from their own experience.

There are no social groups or strata

in the Soviet Union that need war as a source of advantage and profit, or have anything to gain from the seizure of foreign lands. The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful development, and therefore need stable world peace. A peaceable foreign policy aimed at averting the danger of another war is consequently one of the rock principles of the Soviet state.

In the light of these facts, to talk of the armed forces of the Soviet Union being a threat to anyone is utterly absurd, or this is prompted by the desire to put the blame where it does not belong. The Soviet Union is not threatening or preparing to attack anyone. It would gladly abolish its regular army, and use the funds it is now obliged to spend on the maintenance of armed forces for the further improvement of living standards and the advancement of public health, science and culture in our country. But international conditions being what they are, it has to retain a minimum regular army sufficient for the defense of its frontiers. We know from bitter experience that in the countries around us there are powerful forces which for over 30 years have been planning to destroy and dismember the Soviet state.

Such an attempt was made in 1918-20, at the time of the "campaign of 14 nations," whose armies invaded our land with the purpose of severing from it the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Far East and the Archangel region.

Another such attempt was made in 1941-45. Then, too, Hitler and his Italian and other allies attacked us with the intention of destroying our state.

### RINGED BY

#### U. S. BASES

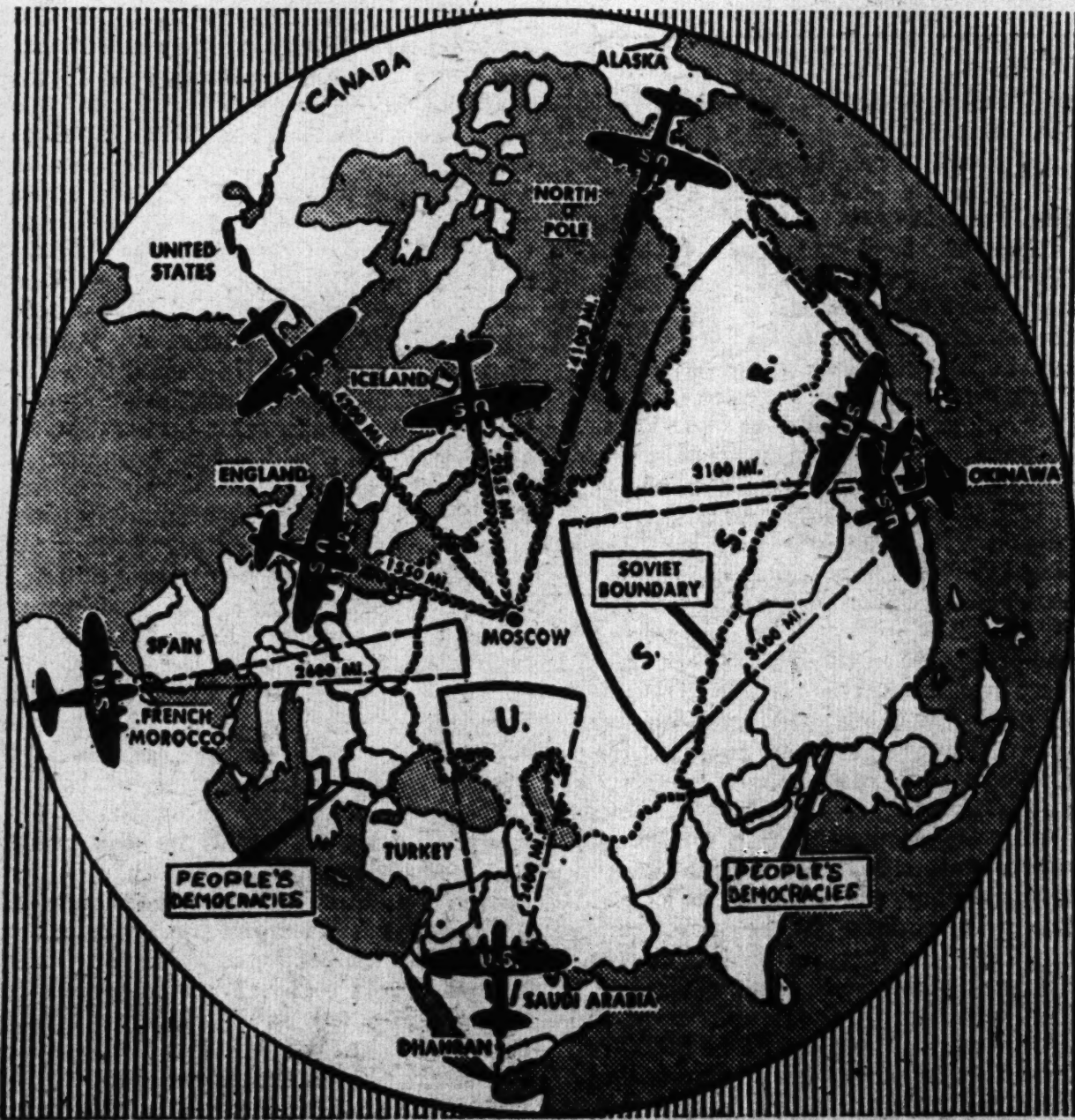
The Soviet people are not blind. They know that a string of foreign military bases is being built in proximity to their borders. They hear the cries raised by a number of newspapers in the west calling for an atomic war for the destruction of the Soviet Union, and for the use to this end of air bases located only a few hours' flight from Leningrad, Baku and Vladivostok. Is it surprising, then, that they urge their government to see to it that the country's armed forces are capable of guaranteeing the peace and security of its frontiers?

This minimum armed force must naturally be, fully commensurate with the size of our territory and population and the vast extent of our land and sea frontiers. And measured by this, the strength of the Soviet army must be regarded as very moderate.

### DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Ever since the end of the war the Soviet Union has persistently and consistently proposed to the western powers a progressive and controlled reduction of armaments and armed forces. The proposal was first made after the war by the Soviet representatives at the UN General Assembly in 1946, and has been repeated time and again in the United Nations and at various international meetings, including the recent conference of the Foreign Ministers' Deputies in Paris.

This program, which would clear the way for international cooperation and world peace, was again embodied in the Soviet proposal for the immediate conclusion of a pact of peace by the five great powers.



"The Soviet people are not blind. They know that a string of foreign military bases is being built in proximity to their borders." Map shows U. S. bases.



## We Are Ruined

The Cleveland Press has reprinted a rare interview with Mrs. Harold N. Graves, wife of the Ohio Machinery Company's president, who took a round-the-world trip with her husband. Mrs. Graves gave the original interview to a Sydney, Australia, newspaper.

A sort of unofficial ambassador, Mrs. Graves helped explain America and American women to the down-unders. "Help is becoming very scarce in America," she said. "Life for the American woman isn't what it used to be."

Then she offered the clincher. "I'm afraid Social Security has ruined the American working class. I don't exactly understand what Social Security is, but I do know it gives all my friends headaches."

Shall we explain to her what Social Security is? I'm afraid it would take too long. But we can help. And I want to appeal to all our readers to pitch in and help solve this problem for Mrs. Graves and her misguided friends. I urge you now to join A.M.G. and do your part.

A.M.G. is not the American Military Government. The initials stand for a new philanthropic society I have just organized: Aspirins for Mrs. Graves. To be a member in good standing you must mail a minimum of one aspirin (5 grains) to Mr. or Mrs. Harold N. Graves, 6606 Schaaf Road, Independence, Ohio. If you can spare more than one aspirin, we will be eternally grateful.

During the course of the interview Mrs. Graves spoke of other vital matters, such as her love for country, rather than city living. She loves the country so much that she goes to town only four days a week, which to my way of thinking gives the town a clear majority. But she always returned to the great problem facing the world today: the servant problem. Expanding on her knowledge of Social Security and its ruining effect on the working class, she said, "I believe, under the scheme, domestics can take so many days off a year and be paid, but I'm not quite clear on anything."

Then she pulled herself together and let loose with a fundamental analysis of American life: "The servant problem—isn't it terrible how I have to keep going back to that?—has made it difficult for me to play bridge or canasta every afternoon. I'm not the only one who's depressed about it, believe me. All my friends are exactly the same."

I guess I was not thinking boldly enough when I proposed the A.M.G. Therefore I am calling for volunteers to join a cavalcade to Independence, Ohio. Volunteers will assemble in Grand Central Station tomorrow at 6 a.m. and entrain immediately. We except support in this from both Bill Green and Phil Murray. Those who join the cavalcade are asked to take along:

1 bottle aspirin	1 mop
1 broom	1 mop bucket
kitchen equipment	

If the response is sufficient we may succeed in taking over the Graves household every afternoon, freeing Mrs. Graves for bridge and canasta. Since this is on a purely voluntary basis, the lack of wages or Social Security should rescue the working class from ruin.

Workers of America, on to Independence!

## Four Who Lead Big Local 600

*They have made labor unity, peace, jobs, civil rights and Negro rights their program. Now unions far and wide are asking the men who lead the Ford local to speak before them.*

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

TWO men boarded a plane at the Willow Run airport to fly out West to address separate conventions of union workers. They flew in the same plane. But their viewpoints on the issues of the day are so different that by telling of the two men, our readers can get some idea of the titanic struggles going on inside the CIO Auto Workers Union.

One was UAW president Walter P. Reuther who was on his way to address the CIO Oil Workers convention at Denver, Col. The other's destination Nogales, Arizona, was the convention site of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. He was Pat Rice, vice-president of the biggest local union in the world, Ford Local 600 with 65,000 members.

Rice is one of four top officers of Ford Local 600 who are speaking out for a new path and policy that is the direct opposite of Walter Reuther's.

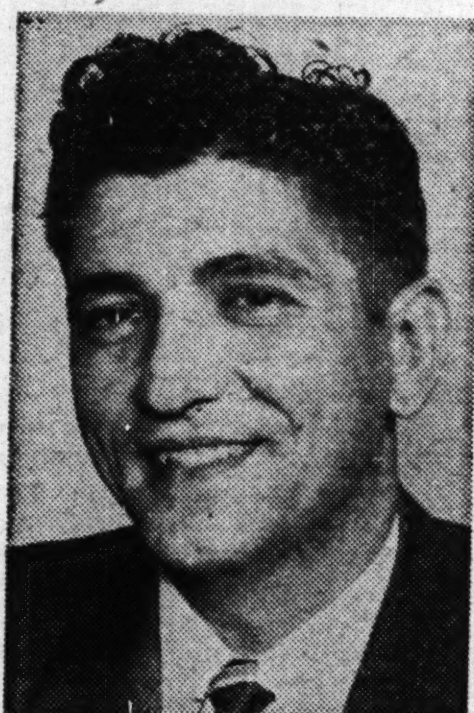
This local in June brought 60,000 auto workers from many towns in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Canada to a stretch of ground a stone's throw from the massive Ford Rouge plant to hear United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis call upon the auto workers everywhere to unite and fight to defend the unions and work to halt a disastrous crisis hitting America flowing out of the present war economy and armaments program.

"Labor unity is our only safeguard against the effects of another depression," said Lewis. These words fell on the ears of auto workers, thousands of whom are already in a depression stage. Close to 300,000 are idle across the land.

To the tune of a great roar of approval, Lewis called for a fighting fund of \$50,000,000 to oppose the enemies of the workers everywhere.

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Workers Union, was not at the rally, instead he red baited the meeting and falsely charged that it was all a plot against him.

That huge rally gave the peace sentiments of the auto workers their first great airing. A united leadership of the local, headed by president Carl Stellato, vice-president Rice, recording secretary William Hood and financial secretary W. G. Grant also put forth their program for all unions and workers in the UAW to rally



CARL STELLATO

behind the fight-back plea of John L. Lewis.

That program has become known far and wide in the UAW and now unions outside are asking to have the men who lead the Ford local speak before them. That's why Pat Rice spoke at Nogales, Ariz., to the copper miners.

A part of that program was heard when William Hood, recording secretary of Ford local, speaking recently in New York in defense of AFL leader Louis Weinstock, who has been indicted under the Smith Act, called upon all unions to join with him in fighting against the Smith Act. Hood is also chairman of the National Negro Labor Council and over the past weeks has personally led the fight for 30,000 signatures to win a FEPC ordinance in the city of Detroit.

Rice, addressing the 47th annual convention of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, brought greetings from his fellow officers and congratulations for the magnificent victory of winning 19½ cents an hour wage increase. In scorching terms he contrasted the 19½-cent victory to the piddling one cent increase one million auto workers got the same week from Walter Reuther and C. E. Wilson of General Motors' escalator clause.

Rice said that if there was unity of labor in America, there could be 30,000,000 workers in the unions, a power and a force for political action and peace, that could smash the anti-labor Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran Acts and

prevent war-mad governments from trying to send men like Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's Union and other peace fighters to jail. He appealed to the convention to join with Ford local and many other locals now in UAW who want to bring the message of labor unity to workers across the whole land.

"The fight for peace can be the great force that brings labor together into the kind of unity we have been dreaming about for so long," Rice said, "because labor—all of labor—has a great stake in peace, the greatest stake of all—we pay for the war by the monstrous taxes Truman inflicts on us, and our sons and fellow workers are sent to die in a foreign land, needlessly."

Meanwhile, at Denver, Walter Reuther was sounding off to the Oil Workers convention about what he was going to do to the automobile bosses. He shouted and waved that the "next" big issue in the UAW would be the fight for the annual wage and that if the bosses did not come across then America would be a nation riding around in jalopies and not a new car would roll off the production lines.

Well, for those who don't know Reuther, they should have the information that the company contracts that tie and handcuff over a million auto workers say that for five years—until 1955—there can be no changes made, no strikes. Everything is frozen. He signed the contracts and railroaded them through when the workers mistakenly, in disgust, stayed away from the ratification meetings.

So while he bellows how he is going to ask for an annual wage, some 300,000 auto workers right now are getting no wages at all, because he is doing nothing against war and blocking its creating of ghost town conditions in many of the auto towns up and down the nation. He calls the Wall St. war in Korea a struggle of free men in defense of free institutions.

That's the story of the speeches and trip of two elected leaders of the UAW. They traveled together in a plane to the West. One speaks and fights for peace and peacetime production. The other backs Wall Street's imperialist wars.

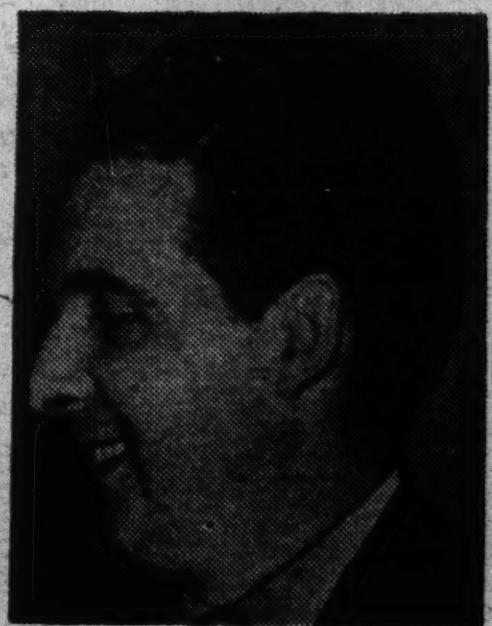
And that is becoming the issue in the 1,350,000-member union of the CIO Auto Workers today. Peacetime production as opposed to Wall Street's war economy that has idled 300,000 auto workers. While the bosses report all-time high profits; hunger, foreclosures, evictions, welfare rolls are the lot of the workers.



PAT RICE



WILLIAM HOOD



W. G. GRANT



# A New Life for China's Minorities

*For centuries the half million mountain dwelling Yi people living in the far reaches of Sikang have been oppressed and plundered by the rulers of China. They had primitive handicrafts and farming, no medicines and a crude written language. They tell of changes in the past two years.*



By WANG CHI

PEKING

**F**AR back in Ta Liang Shan in Southwest China, a new life has begun for the 500,000 Yi people. For many centuries they have been cheerless dwellers of Sikang's rugged mountains. Driven there from the plains by the Han or Tang emperors more than 1,000 years ago, they henceforth had been ostracised as an "inferior race." Emperors made them pay tributes. Warlords and the Kuomintang squeezed money wherever possible.

Yet throughout the long, bitter years, there were a few good ways for the Yi people to remember. It was in the summer of 1935, when the people found many Yi prisoners, mostly innocent old men seized by the Kuomintang as hostages against any revolt the Yi people might organize, set free by some unknown soldiers. Each of them had been given an amount of much treasured grain and salt before he was sent home. The people never knew any soldiers who did not kill, loot or destroy, let alone give things to them.

The Yi people later learned that these men were the Communist-led Red Army that passed there during its Long March. In memory of the event, many babies born that year were named either after the Communist Party or the Red Army.

## LIBERATED IN SPRING OF 1950

The liberation of Ta Liang Shan in the spring of 1950 found the people dragging along with very primitive agriculture, a few handicrafts, and a written language that was no more than a pack of symbols. Most of the people had never had enough to eat. No one had ever known about medicine. Besides this, there had been an endless number of inter-tribal as well as inter-clannish feuds which were often instigated by every ruler of the old days.

Passing through Chaokioh, a county seat in Ta Liang Shan, I was fortunate enough to have an hour's talk with Wachiamuki, a leader of his people against the Kuomintang regime. He is now chairman of the Autonomous Regional Government which was set up to exercise self government. He is a simple and frank person of 36, the type of person you feel you've known for years after a few minutes with him. Talking in a slow tempo typical of his people, he eagerly told of every change that has taken place in the life of his people.

"First of all," he began, "we Yi people are treated as brothers by all Chinese people. Last winter, the Central



Yi women are lithe and strong, stand as tall as the men. The women (above) in full national dress are some of the representatives to the People's Congress in Sikang. The teen-agers in the photo below execute the intricate steps of a national dance. The woodcut at top of page and the formal insignia at bottom are from People's China.

Peoples Government in Peking sent a special good-will mission to Ta Liang Shan. They visited every home and chatted with our people. They also brought movie projection teams, cultural troupes, medical corps, and all sorts of gifts.

"A few months ago, a well-equipped hospital staffed by competent doctors was set up here. Everyone can have medical treatment free of charge. State-owned trade companies supply our people with large quantities of salt and cloth, which we need badly, at low prices. In return, they purchase from us at fair prices, cowhide, sheepskin, and pig bristles."

"Have you set up any schools?" I asked.

"Not yet," he smiled, "but we will soon. The first thing we've got to do is to train teachers who can master our new Latinized written language." Wachiamuki took a little book from upon the desk. It was a newly published primer in the new language.

## WRITTEN LANGUAGE EASY TO LEARN

He said, "The new written language is easy to learn and use. One can learn to read and write in only a few months' time. By the end of this autumn, we shall have as many teachers as we need for our future primary schools."

"You see, all these are just a beginning of big things which lie ahead. As a member of New China's big family of fraternal nationalities we should organize our efforts to help ourselves as well as our great nation progress. That's how we came to form our own government—the first of its kind in our history."

In January of this year, they assembled at Chaokioh. Some 270 representatives from nearly all the tribes and clans in Ta Liang Shan were present. The meeting concluded with the signing of a "Unity Pact."

Wachiamuki took out from his



drawer a photograph showing two sturdy men in Yi tribal costumes. He explained, "These were representatives from two tribes who had fought each other for no one knows how long. They swore to be friends, exchanged cups of blood wine, and posed for the picture after the meeting."

What Wachiamuki told me is true. In Ta Liang Shan, rifles used to cost 500 taels of silver apiece. Now they are seldom sold though the price has fallen to only 100 taels. The reason is there is a current demand for ploughshares instead.

When I left Wachiamuki's office and went into the streets, I rubbed shoulders with many Yis, mostly men who had come down from the mountains for the

fair. They wore beautifully tasselled woolen cloaks which reached to the knees. Beneath, they had on shirts with wide sleeves, mostly of blue color. When they stood up, their loose trousers looked rather like skirts. The people have high noses. Some of them have curly hair. With their beards plucked to the roots, these people look rather handsome.

It is said in Sikang that the Yis are a people who seldom smile. It is no longer true, if it ever was. And there is every cause for the Yi people's happiness. For it is the first time in their history that they have found a government that has the policy of putting all nationality groups in China on an equal footing with each other.





# War Is Not the Answer

By S. J. ARNOLD

**T**OM in a furniture factory is working two days a week. Dick and 200,000 friends face layoffs in the automobile industry. Mary and 100,000 more who have been "technologically" kicked out of the textile mills feel like DP's.

The war industries were better but things seem to be changing.

Oil profits are up 23 percent, but oil workers are down 2½ percent. One well-known steel company is putting in machines which will turn out the same number of ingots with half the working force.

"Propaganda, poppycock, and bilge," snarls General Swilson, pointing to the 60 million thriving employed.

Let's look. War workers are so prosperous that they're eating less milk, eggs and meat. In practically no time at all, the Toms, Dicks and Marys of America have enlarged their circle from



"That's the kind of thing that causes inflation."

one-third of the nation, ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed, to one-half.

Such is the result of mobilization "to make democracy work" a la MacArthur, McCarran, and the man from Missouri.

## LIVING ON BORROWED TIME

Red is the color of the national debt—all \$250 billions of it.

The 60 families who screamed at FDR for destroying the country's credit structure are silent today.

The national debt is six and one-half times bigger now, but after all, the working stiff is carrying the tax load, while the corporations get a \$7 billion tax rebate. The worker gets the wage freeze, while the corporations get \$28 billions in net profits.

War appropriations are breaking our country. Unlike TVAs, which bring returns on an investment, tanks and planes don't pay up debts.

The national debt is eating into the security of old-age and unemployment funds. These funds are supported by government bonds which cover the national debt, and these bonds have lost half their value through inflation.



"Gad, we've been trapped into peace again."

## LIFE, NOT DEATH

In the biggest and most recent wars, the United States provided lots of arms, while other nations provided most of the manpower.

Those days are gone forever. France and Italy, split down the middle as recent elections prove, are uncertain allies. In England, left-wing Laborites threaten a revolt on foreign policy. Germans, reluctant to see their country the main battlefield, are moving slowly on rearmament.

In the Far East, Malaya and Indo-China are up in arms against colonial



"Statistics on suicide seem to indicate that the majority of people prefer life."

domination. India is "neutral" in the cold and hot war.

Korea, a "small" war, where 80 percent of the overseas troops are Americans, proves that in any war, the cannon fodder as well as the cannon would come out of our hide.

There's another big difference. The last two wars were fought off U. S. soil. With the faster-than-sound plane and the A-bomb, our country, no less than others, can suffer a hundred Hiroshimas.

For literally tens of millions of Americans, peace spells life.

## IT'S NO PIPE DREAM

Would you like a 20 percent cut in prices? A 20 percent cut in taxes? A 35-hour week at 40-hour pay? Not just one or the other, but all three together?

They can be won, and that would really make American democracy work. Only two things would have to be done.

First, reduce profits to the 1935-1939 "normal" average. Money saved: \$20 billion.

Second, roll back military spending to the 1938-41 level when World War II was already on and the U. S. was arming heavily. Another \$40 billion saved.

Of course, Representative Casey in Washington and Admiral Land couldn't buy surplus ships for \$100,000 and sell them back to Uncle Sam for a cool million.

DuPont would have to struggle along

From March of Labor—monthly labor magazine published at Room 525, 5 Beekman Street, New York 7, N. Y.



"I think the best thing would be to rollback the bosses."

on considerably less than \$835 million GM profits last year.

The mink coat and deep-freeze crowd would be out of season.

But Americans who perform honest work would live better.

## PROJECTS THAT PAY OFF

Jobs and peace can go together. There are dozens of ways for the government to invest in a more prosperous America.

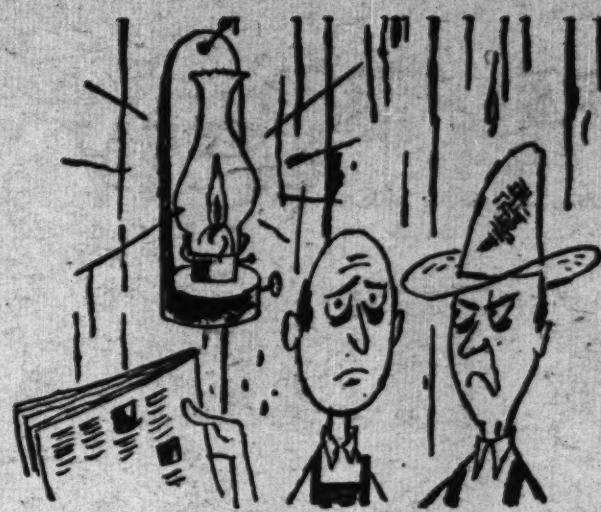
Look at the havoc caused to people, property and soil by the recent Kansas flood.

Some \$10 billions for TVAs to tame our rampaging rivers would pay off in five years. Hundreds of thousands of jobs would be created; electrical bills cut in half; the soil enriched.

How about schools, houses, hospitals, health insurance? Offhand, they seem like "losing" investments. But didn't the Kefauver Committee report that crime is a \$20 billion dollar business? And don't gambling, narcotics, crime, feed on slums, overcrowded schools and the sick?

There's foreign trade. If a peaceful outlook is achieved, three million jobs can grow out of trade with China, the Soviet Union and other countries.

Or take the backward South. Giving the landless farmers, Negro and white, land of their own, and building factories for Southern workers would release sources of wealth undreamed of—for decades.



"Yeah, but if the government builds more TVAs, what'll happen to the electric companies?"

## ACCENT ON UNITED ACTION

It's easy to write about what could be or should be. Getting it done is what Tom, Dick and Mary are interested in.

"Supposing we go for this program of peace and jobs, what can be done?" they ask.

Get others to go for it. That means your shopmates, your local union members, your union leaders, and anybody who holds political office or wants to hold or keep it.

Talk up peace and jobs. Win support. Get commitments. Pin down those who say "we're for it, but..." Demand that those who say it can't or won't work, tell why.

Spread the program from union to union. Develop united labor in support of peace and jobs.

Don't worry about being "branded." Worry about what's good for yourself, and your family and your country.

Let's really crusade for freedom. Peace and jobs are it.



# An Artist Paints an Agent of Peace

By WILL PARRY

SEATTLE

**D**R. W. E. B. DuBOIS is an "agent of peace"—a heinous crime in the eyes of the Truman Administration. In every corner of our land millions who know and revere this most venerable and distinguished of leaders spring to his defense. And here in Seattle, a unique blow for peace and against the indictment of this 83-year-old Negro scholar and statesman has been struck by John Davis, young artist, with a striking painting of Dr. DuBois.

The idea for the canvas was born at a meeting addressed by Dr. DuBois in AFL Shipscalers Union hall here. Davis was deeply impressed by the great scholar's impassioned declaration: "I take my stand beside the millions in every nation and continent and cry peace—no more war!"

"It struck me that here in this physically small figure of a man was the perfect personification of humanity's struggle for a peaceful future, and of that unity of Negro and white without which peace is impossible," Davis said.

Accordingly he set to work on the canvas, a combination of oil and tempera. The original, done in rich, warm blues and reds, is 19 by 48 inches. Davis worked from a fuzzy newspaper photo of Dr. DuBois as his only model. He had to "turn" the Negro leader's face and give it a speaking expression.

Dr. DuBois and his associates in the Peace Information Center go on trial on a phony Justice Dept. charge of being "unregistered foreign agents." The National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Associates has called



John Davis' painting of Dr. DuBois

for these actions in behalf of these victims of the war program:

- Wires and letters to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath demanding the indictments be immediately dropped.

- Financial aid to the defense committee, 16-18 W. 29 St., New York City. (Make checks payable to Shirley Graham, treasurer.)

- Local defense committees to carry the campaign into each community and to all types of organizations, such groups to keep the national committee advised of their activities.

Albert E. Kahn in his pamphlet on this case, "Agents of Peace," accurately summed up the contributions of Dr. DuBois in these words:

"For more than half a century, the vast and varied talents of Dr. DuBois had been passionately devoted to the advancement of world peace and the well-being of mankind. On myriad fronts, he had waged an incessant, uncompromising, wrathful struggle against war, the wrongs of society and the suffering of man. Universally revered as a protagonist of his people, world-famed as an exponent of freedom for the colonial nations, this small, sedate, quiet-spoken American Negro stood as a colossus of his time whose thundering eloquence echoed around the earth like a tocsin of the human conscience."

And Kahn cited some of Dr. DuBois' amazing attainments: Poet and university professor, co-founder of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and for more than 20 years editor of The Crisis; U.S. minister to Liberia and special consultant to the UN; founder of the Pan-African Congresses and author of such brilliant works as The Souls of the Black Folk, Dark Water, and Black Reconstruction.



# The Fight Against 'Oliver Twist'

By DAVID PLATT

The Yorkville Civil Rights Congress is picketing Oliver Twist at the Park Avenue Theatre (NYC). The slogans chanted by opponents of this anti-Semitic film said: "Fascism leads to gas ovens! Don't go in!" "Anti-Semitism is not art! Don't go in!" "The German people learned too late! What about you!"

In Buffalo, N. Y., the Cinema Theatre yanked Oliver Twist after a few days, following mass protests. Despite the strong feeling against the picture, the Women's Auxiliary of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (James Carey's outfit) bought out the house for two showings. The women were in Buffalo with their husbands who were attending the IUE convention. Their selection of this anti-Semitic film is not surprising. It was Carey who said that "we should unite with the fascists to fight the Communists." It is good to know, however, that many of the IUE women who had purchased tickets refused to go when they learned the true nature of the picture. (From a report in the Buffalo Evening News.)

A London Rabbi on Oliver Twist: "This film offers a perfect caricature of a Jew from Streicher's Jew-baiting magazine Der Sturmer. It will have an unpleasant effect wherever shown. It is a faithful presentation of Dickens novel. It was inevitable, therefore, that Fagin should be portrayed as an odious character." (Rabbi Kopel Rosen in a letter to Attorney Irwin Yankwitt of Brooklyn.)

The anti-Semitic film in Canada: "The distribution of Oliver Twist in Canada was vigorously opposed by all sections of Canadian Jewry; the reports in Life and Time magazine that the Canadian Jewish Congress was uncertain on this question were strongly resented as a serious misrepresentation of the position of the community. . . ." (American Jewish Year Book prepared by the American Jewish Committee, conservative.)

Isn't it time to ask the American Jewish Committee why they have not followed the example of the Canadian Jewish Congress and taken a firm stand against the showing of Oliver Twist in the United States?

Another powerful organization, the American Jewish Congress, has also failed to join the fight against this vile film, but two years ago the World Jewish Congress, its parent body, approved the campaign of German Jews against Oliver Twist when it opened in the British Zone of Berlin. The WJC demanded that the British Foreign Office withdraw the film from exhibition. "Permission to show the grotesque caricature of a Jew in Oliver Twist can only serve to promote racialism," the WJC said. "The German people, steeped for 12 years in Hitler's doctrine of Jew hatred, will not understand that Fagin is merely a figment of Dickens' imagination."

Six million Jews were murdered in Nazi dungeons and gas chambers as a result of the debasement of a large section of the German people by the Hitler gang. Today, in our country, the exhibition of Oliver Twist is part of the pattern of advancing fascism and corruption under Truman and Acheson—part of the preparations for another mass slaughter. The opening of this anti-Semitic film, it should be noted, coincided with the Detroit anti-Semitic leaflet dropped from an airplane, and the burning and pillaging of a Negro apartment in Cicero, Ill.

"Can this film do harm?" Morris Schappes asks in the current issue of Jewish Life. "Even after 859 feet of the more obvious anti-Semitic shots have been cut out?" He answers with an excerpt from a letter printed in the McKeesport, Pa., Daily News by Raymond Francis, high school teacher: "My wife and I saw Oliver Twist last evening. . . . The sad thing is that while the film was being shown, we heard laughter of an intoxicated racism mixed with cunning mockery of the Jewish race. While this hateful baying was coming from several young fellows, their elder neighbors, instead of protesting, were amused. . . ."

What's the reason for the unheard-of silence toward an open anti-Semitic film on the part of the conservative Jewish organizations?

"Silence on Oliver Twist Seen Dictated by Fright," is the headline that tells the story in the Jewish Examiner, Aug. 17.

The story says: "Some Jewish organizational officials candidly admit that behind the current 'silent technique' is an unwillingness to report to tactics that might associate Jews in the current situation with Communist activities." In short, as Schappes points out, the McCarran and Smith Acts, the witchhunts and the indictments of scores of Communists and labor leaders is "having the designed effect of scaring people from resisting reaction, of preventing Jews from fighting genocidal anti-Semitism."

One conservative Jewish leader told the Examiner, "I admit we're falling into a trap devised by our enemies—of paralyzing ourselves by fear of labels. But what can we do? We're helpless."

But the campaigns waged by the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit and Jewish Life against Oliver Twist proves the opposite—that we are not helpless. Some organizations have begun to act. The Civil Rights Congress, the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, the American Labor Party and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order have called for boycotts and protests. More Americans should get into the swing of things.

## Negro GI's in Korea Rap Amos-Andy

Negro GI's on the battlefield in Korea have joined the fight against the misrepresentations of the "Amos 'n' Andy" television show.

In a letter received by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 25 enlisted men of the Third Battalion of the Ninth Infantry Regiment expressed their disgust with the show, charged that it impaired their morale. They also condemned the participation of Negro performers in the show, denounced Negro news-

papermen who approved the show and urged that the show be stopped.

"This type of occurrence should be stopped immediately," the letter said. "This is a great letdown to our race and we can see no merit gained whatsoever. The Negro magazines and some of the newspapers seem to be having a holiday praising the show."

The letter cites a theatrical editor who had praised the show and expressed the opinion that some of these writers "can be influenced by a few dollars."

## U. S. Theatre Worker Reports On Poland's Jewish Theatre

(Continued from last Sunday)

By PAUL MANN

Paul Mann, a noted actor and director of the American theater gives his first-hand experiences of the Jewish State Theatre of Poland. He gets acquainted with a theater that belongs to the people. He tells about their production of Thre Friends, a Soviet comedy by Andrei Ouspensky.

Essentially the playwright gave us an opportunity to view the ethics and morality of a generation of young people who were raised under socialism and he has written with compassion and tenderness of people that he understands and loves. The production given the play by the Jewish State Theatre fully captured this quality, this feeling of love. The actors played with warmth, humor and with unaffected simplicity. The directorial scheme of the gifted actor-director Grudberg brings out those elements in the play that deal with the importance and value of productive work that is a central reality of Polish life today.

The audience was enthusiastic in their reception. I went backstage, happy to be able to thank the artists for their work and excited by the opportunity to speak to the members of the Jewish State Theatre.

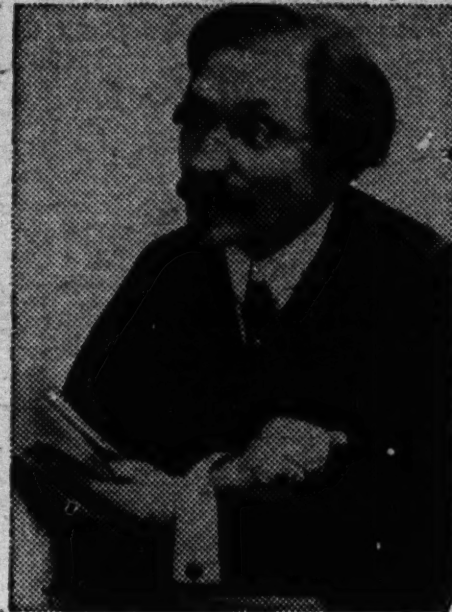
Later on at the Theatre Workers Club, a charming, homey place where actors, directors, playwrights, all theatre workers come together to eat and talk, they explained to me that this production given the play by the last few performances. Most of the audience had already seen it. There is no question of profits involved, since the Jewish State Theatre, together with all of the theatres in Poland, is (like every cultural and educational institution) fully supported by the government. The plays just keep on being performed until everybody sees them.

We stayed up late—"actors' hours"—talking. They asked questions about the American theatre and specifically about the Jewish theatre in America. And as I answered them, I was shocked by the contrast. Here in Poland, with approximately 75,000 Jews, there was a Jewish State Theatre with two theatre buildings, one in Lodz and one in Wroclaw, a full company of actors, technicians, scenic artists, directors; while in New York City, the largest Jewish community in the world, there is not one permanent professional Yiddish theatre.

My next view of the Jewish State Theatre's work was in Wroclaw. There I saw a dramatization of Sholem Aleichem's Sender Blank, called The Blank Family. In Sender Blank, one of his earliest works, Sholem Aleichem with great humor and satire pictures the rising middle class of the 1880's.

The play was hilariously funny, the actors played with great enthusiasm. The sets and costumes were attractive and the audience which jammed the beautiful theater received the performance with tumultuous applause. Many notables of the city of Polish and Jewish cultural life were present, for this was a premiere performance. I later learned that Polish workers had great admiration for the work of the Jewish State Theatre and many came to see its performances. This explained for me the reason for the Polish synopsis, which formed half of the program.

The performance over, a rep-



SHOLEM ALEICHEM  
his early work "Sender Blank" dramatized by Jewish State Theatre.

resentative of the Jewish Culture Committee of the city invited the audience to remain if they wished to participate in a discussion of the production they had just seen. I had heard that this was a common procedure at premiere performances of all

plays in the Polish theater.

There was a short interval to permit a brief rest for the performers; then the curtains parted, most of the actors came and sat in the audience. On stage were the actor Meyer Melman, who had brilliantly played Sender Blank (Mr. Melman is also the manager of the Jewish State Theatre), the director Jacob Rotbaum and the representatives of the Jewish Cultural Committee.

The first speaker to ask for the floor was a trim young lady. After paying her sincere respects to the artistry of director-adaptor Rotbaum and the cast, she proceeded to deliver a scathing denunciation of the entire production. She seriously questioned whether the dramatization and the direction of the production were really representative of Sholem Aleichem's meaning and point of view.

She felt that the leading character, Sender, had been presented in such a humorous and almost sympathetic manner that Sholem Aleichem's criticism of Sender's basically immoral social outlook was minimized and in fact almost completely forgotten. She was followed by a young woman who paid tribute to the work of the theater and the contribution of its artists but who felt compelled to agree in part with the opinions of the previous speaker. Speaker after speaker criticized and evaluated the play, many offering constructive suggestions. Finally, an old bearded man got up to speak.

"As you see," he said, "I am an old man and I must tell you that I have not gone often to the theater. First for religious reasons and then too, I must confess, because the theater always used to be very expensive in the old days and it was very easy therefore for me to resist temptation. But now I feel that I must change my old-fashioned ways because this theater is after all my responsibility, that is, not mine solely, but it is our joint responsibility, and so I am concerned to see how things are going."

"I must say that I think that some of the speakers have been much too harsh with our director and with our actors and with the play. That, of course, is only my opinion, but that's how I feel. I am very grateful, I have enjoyed this play very much and so I would like to thank the artists for their work. In doing that, I don't want you to think that I am making too much of myself, for after all, who am I as an individual to say 'thank you'? But as a member of the audience as a whole I become, I think, quite important, and so I want to thank the artists very much. They have given us great pleasure; they have made us laugh and if they have made some mistakes in their work, our criticisms will help them. But mostly we must be sure to thank them. For to get pleasure, to have enjoyment from something—that belongs to us, that is part of our culture; to be able to laugh again after the terrible days we have gone through, that is a thing to be treasured."

The director was a vital participant in the discussion. He said in answer to some of the criticism that he had tried in every way to be truthful to Sholem Aleichem's thinking. But, since Sholem Aleichem was a middle class writer, the director and adaptor could not help but reflect this view. One of the leading artists of the theater took sharp exception to this. "That is not so," he said. "Sholem Aleichem is not a middle class writer; he is a folk artist writing about the middle class." This view received strong support from the members of the audience.

I was in complete agreement with this criticism. I also felt that the inability of the adaptor-director to analyze correctly the meaning of the play, led him, in the staging of it, to indulge in empty, formalistic, so-called "theatrical" effects.

(Reprinted from Jewish Life)

(Concluded next week)

## London Pickets Tell Truth About Cvetic Film

LONDON.—The posters outside the Warner Theatre scream "It's true, tense, terrific—realistic, relentless and revealing."

It is also an "exposure," a headline sensation, and "the unforgettable story of a terror-packed mission."

The film—in case you hadn't already guessed—is the viciously anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-progressive "I Was a Communist for the FBI," based on the "experiences" of police spy Matt Cvetic.

This man, the film's hero broke his sister-in-law's wrist in a mid-night assault, U. S. court records show.

And the meagre queues who

made their way into the Warner Theatre in London's Leicester Square were told the truth about this film by members of Westminster Communist Party, who picketed the cinema with posters and leaflets.

Pointing out that this crude film was brought to Britain because the Truman Government wants to develop war hysteria here, the leaflet demanded its withdrawal, and declared:

"Remember the Hitler and Goebbels technique? It is this that the Communist leaders and courageous men like Paul Robeson and Howard Fast are fighting against in America today."





AUDLEY MOORE

## Harriet Tubman Center

*Meet some of the women who spark the activities at Harlem's center named after the great liberation leader.*

BY BETTY FELDMAN

HARRIET TUBMAN walks again—right in the heart of Harlem. The life-size picture of the great Negro leader looks down on the throbbing new center that bears her name at 290 Lenox Ave., at the corner of 125th St. and likes what she sees.

The center, which is the headquarters of the Harriet Tubman Association, was cracking with action the afternoon we walked in to interview the Association's energetic executive secretary, Mrs. Audley Moore. Tickets and leaflets for the Interfaith peace vigil on Sunday, Oct. 7 were being distributed. Organization was underway for the monumental "Sojourn for Truth and Justice" (which took place in Washington Sept. 29 to Oct. 1). Mrs. Moore herself was busy drafting a wire of good wishes to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, that dean of American Negro women, who was celebrating her 88th birthday by calling for support to the Sojourn in Washington! And a life-size picture of the greatest Negro woman leader of all dominated the big room.

Harriet Tubman—escaped slave who made dozens of trips into the south and brought hundreds of slaves out to freedom; spy for Lincoln's armies, fighter for woman suffrage, friend of John Brown, Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison—her spirit animates the Association named for her, which was founded on Mother's Day of this year. Called by such militant women leaders as Bessie Mitchell, Amy Mallard, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes and Audley Moore only a few days after the legal lynching of Willie McGee, the Association organized around a program for peace, jobs, better homes, an end to lynchings, frame-up and jimcrow—for true liberation of all those whose ancestors were kidnaped in Africa and brought to this country in chains. That program has its fullest expression in a poem by Mrs. Moore entitled "Black Mothers in the U. S. A. 1951." President of the organization is Miss Mamie Moyer, long a leader among Harlem's working women, and especially in her own union, the Domestic Workers Union.

The Harriet Tubman Center is anybody's dream of what a headquarters should be: spacious, clean, light and airy. Its



HARRIET TUBMAN

doors are open to the organizations of the community and their activities; the New Testament Baptist Church holds two services there each Sunday, led by Rev. Brown.

Despite the fact that it is filling a long-felt want, the Center needs help, and it has begun to get it. The aid which it is receiving from white progressive women represents their growing understanding of the emerging leadership of their oppressed sisters; but much more aid is needed—at least 50 sustainers who will contribute \$5 to \$10 a month, office equipment of all kinds; and consistent volunteer aid. (That word "consistent" is often on Mrs. Moore's lips—it epitomizes her own performance, and what she requires of others!)

One of the Association's proud aims is to raise Harriet Tubman to the place where she belongs to the consciousness of the American people. It is raising an immediate demand to put her bust in the Hall of Fame, among the great of this land. In addition, it is asking that the new city housing project being built at 114th St. and Fifth Ave. in Harlem, and now called the "Stephen Foster Houses," be called the "Harriet Tubman Houses."

These are aims which the women of New York and elsewhere, and indeed the whole labor movement, should support. Harriet Tubman sees the women of Harlem organizing, fighting, mobilizing for freedom, and it looks good to her.

# woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY  
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

## Scab-herders Fear This 14-Year-Old

BAYARD, N. M.

RUDY CHAPIN is a short, stocky 14-year-old boy of Mexican-American descent. He is another defender of the 11-month strike of Local 890, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union against the Empire Division of the New Jersey Zinc Co., leading U. S. producer of lead and zinc concentrates.

Rudy has never been in any sort of trouble before. This is his first experience with the agencies of "law and order." He has been helping on the picket lines, and in the 890 union hall since June 11, when the strike, peaceful for eight months, erupted into a series of strike-breaking incidents when Empire determined to reopen its operations by force.

He can give moral support only now. Because his support of the strike has been so steadfast, he has gotten in trouble with the Grant County law. For alleged incidents in connection with the strike, Rudy was taken before Juvenile Court. On Sept. 19, Judge A. W. Marshall gave him a year in the State Reform School, and suspended the sentence. The penalty can be invoked at any time the county deputies, some of whom are E-Z scabs, report "Rudy has been a bad boy."

In almost one breath the judge told Rudy that he was being "extremely lenient," and that he "wanted to make it tough for the Chapins." This latter expression was his answer when Mrs. Gertrude Gibney, a businesswoman, protested. As a neighbor of Mrs. Katie Chapin, Rudy's only parent, she said it was a hardship for the mother to be compelled to report to the Juvenile officers weekly. Making such a report involves a 20 mile round trip, and Mrs. Chapin, on relief, is a sick woman.

Rudy first got into trouble on June 18. He was one of the scores of women and children pickets arrested when Grant County company-paid deputies, assisted by the sheriff and the district attorney, attempted to open the lines for scabs. Rudy was one of the many youngsters who spent 12 hours in jail without parents.

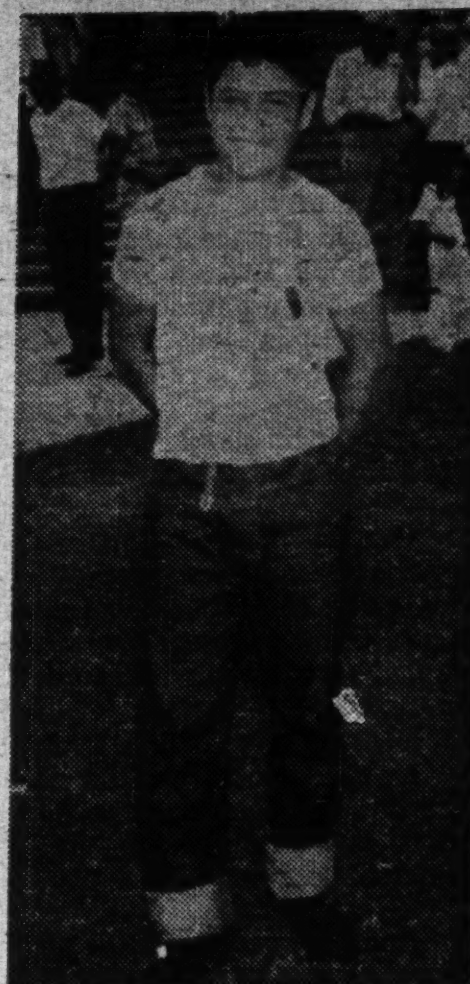
He was picked up the second time for building a brush fence across a trail used by scabs to get into Empire property. The law made him the subject of an intensive "manhunt," although everyone knew that Rudy was out at the union's picketlines, putting in duty.

Rudy's third experience with the law came when he was arrested for "rock throwing" at scabs, a charge which he denied. On that day the deputies drove the child around on a "sight-seeing tour," until after court closed. As a result, Rudy was compelled to stay behind bars until 11 p.m., when the union finally secured his release.

The sentencing of Rudy Chapin for his defense of the long Mine-Mill strike is an indication of the prejudice of the Grant County courts against the union and its bitter battle for equality of working conditions for E-Z workers.

District Judge Marshall was

recently discharged by 63 union defendants for his part in granting an anti-picketing injunction to Empire Zinc on June 12. However, the union was powerless to do more than provide Rudy's counsel, as this was a juvenile case. The judge barred Rudy from going to the picketlines or to the union hall. In sentencing the child, the judge said, "Any time you go back to the picketlines or get in any trouble, up you go to Springer without a trial, and I'm not kidding!" The Union noted that this was District Attorney Foy's first effort to send a child to reform school. His previous policy was "Reform school for first offenders turns them into criminals."



RUDY CHAPIN

## Two Imprisoned Victims Of Smith Act Write . . .

Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Claudia:

We're all very conscious of the fact that not only our own friends are actively struggling against reaction, but that increasing sections of the American people are stirring in alarm at the campaign to destroy the Bill of Rights.

We have frequent co-defendant conferences with our men, and in between planning for our legal future, we are regaled by Bill's stories about the differences between our "institution" and West St. Regulations prevent any elaboration of this, but I'm sure that soon we can swap stories.

We won a most significant victory with the disqualification of Carter, and now start the round for bail reduction anew—from the District Court level again, etc. We're all a little startled at the discrepancy in our bail and that in New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Darn it, I guess it's that old L. A. characteristic, where everything must be "colossal!"

You might be interested in some general statistics from here. I was surprised to find the big increase in narcotic cases in jails. I still don't know whether it presents an increase in the number of addicts or in increased prosecutions. There is a terribly high percentage of Negro women here, most of whom are in on the above charge. Practically no Mexican women, although among the men this is not true; there the percentage is inordinately high. It is difficult to estimate the reasons (in any generalized manner) while here, but when I can I'd like to dig into it.

We will probably be here at least another two weeks (we're now in the fifth week). We're getting along fine; there's a good jail library and time passes quickly.

My son is getting along in fairly good spirits. He knows why his mother is here and participated in the big demonstration last week. But oh, how I miss him! Love to all.

DOROTHY HEALEY.

San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Claudia:

Needless to say, we were all delighted to hear from you—especially when we realize how busy you must be in developing the campaign on defense, and preparing for the forthcoming trial.

During our incarceration out here, we are all more firmly convinced than ever that these attacks are a real sign of the desperation of the warmakers and profiteers. Almost every letter we get from old friends and from total strangers, tells of the growing alarm of the people at the violations of civil rights and the entrance of new forces in the fight-back campaign. The very significant protest meeting in San Francisco, as well as similar demonstrations in both Los Angeles and Oakland, further testify to that.

A victory has been won, too, on the decision of the Appellate Court disqualifying Judge Carter for prejudice. While this should breed no illusions in the "impartiality" of any judge who may be assigned the case, it does point up the frame-up character of the case and contributes to the mass defense campaign. This, together with the broadening protest movement and the bail victories in the East, could lead to our getting "sprung" for a reasonable (!) sum.

You will not be surprised to learn that Anita Whitney has actively involved herself in the struggle. Despite her recent ill-health, she is going about making speeches, raising bail, and writing us the news regularly. The role played by such women fighters sets a high standard for us to measure up to!

In recent weeks, I have thought often of a speech you made in San Francisco describing your own arrest. Now I appreciate it even more fully, after our experience with the FBI. Nevertheless, we shall survive them, and, I hope, make greater contributions to the cause of peace.

(Signed) OLETA YATES.

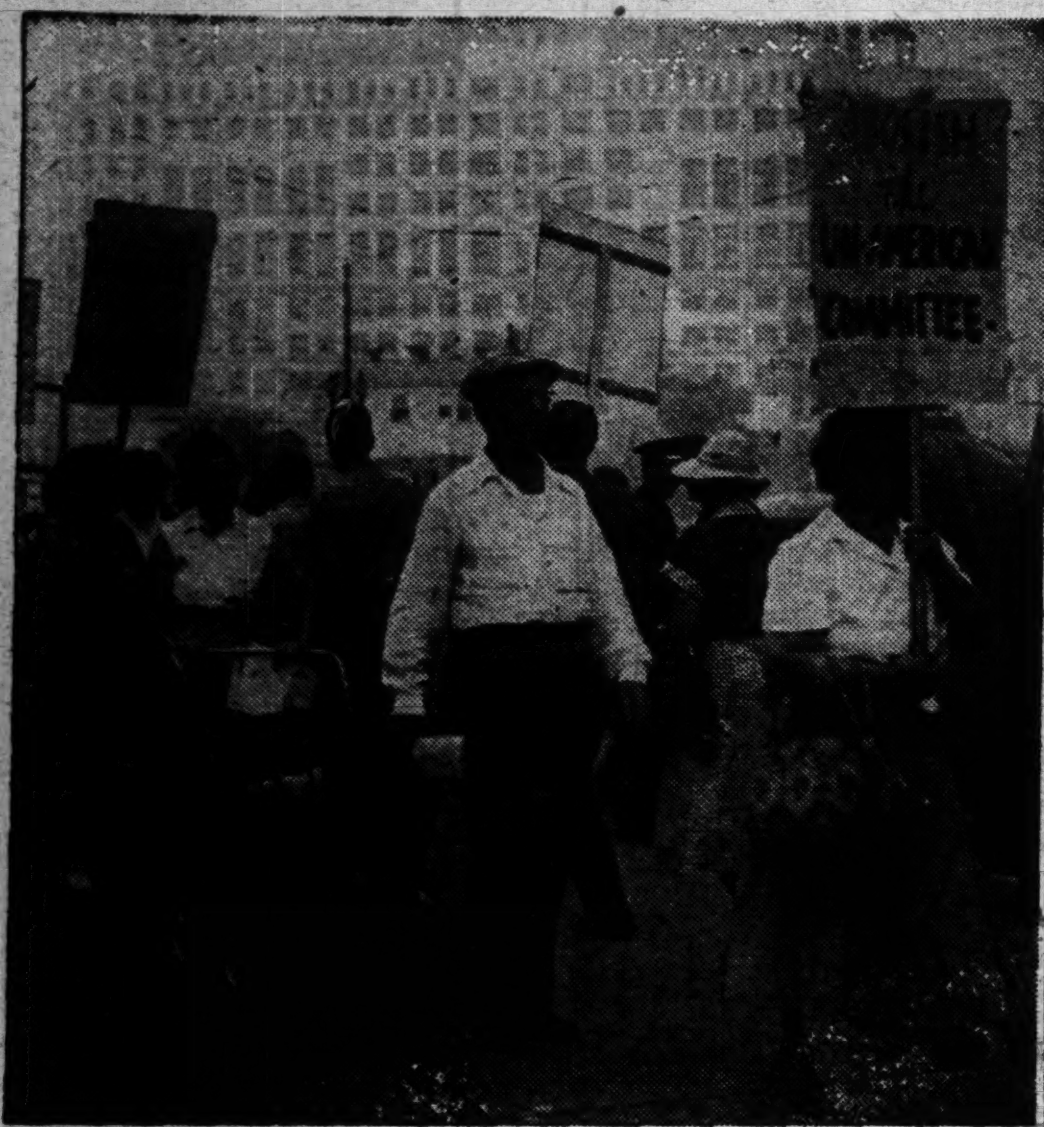
THE WORKER



# The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Vol. XVI, No. 40 28 October 7, 1951  
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**ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE** say picket signs in a demonstration at the Federal Building in Los Angeles where the witchhunting committee was in session. Picketing was sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

## SUNDAY-EMERGENCY ACTION FOR PEACE IN KOREA

**Three Public Meetings Will Be Held in Afternoon in the Vigil for Peace**

POWERFUL IMPETUS was given to three public peace vigils in Manhattan Sunday by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York which endorsed the meetings sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action. The three peace rallies for peace in Korea will be held simultaneously on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34th St., and 8th Ave., St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., and Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave.

The Baptist Ministers Conference declared that "we ministers feel strongly our responsibility to our people. We know their fervent desire for peace. For that reason we support the Interfaith Committee and its plans for public prayer and vigil for peace in Korea."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro historian and peace champion, will be a featured speaker at the meetings.

The statement from the Baptists Ministers declared:

"We, who preach the word of the Prince of Peace, remember His sermon, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"Our children kill and die in Korea today. For more than a year this war has been their way of life. In its wake has flanked bigotry and race hatred.

"Segregation and discrimination which is the pattern in the United States follow them to the battle-

"At home, a year of war has brought an insistent increase of incidents against our people. War-time intensifies living problems for us. When we speak for peace in Korea, we speak for the deepest desire of our people. Peace is the way of God. For these reasons we are ready to join in public prayer and vigil with those who seek peace in Korea now."

The statement was signed by Rev. C. B. Wilson, Southern Baptist Church; Rev. Edward McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church; Rev. Ed. Moore, Canaan Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church.

The Baptist Ministers Conference is presided over by Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., and Rev. Henry G. Jones is secretary.

On Monday the Interfaith Committee wrote President Truman appealing that he take steps "to clear up all technical questions which stand in the way of opening truce talks."

"And most urgently we pray that all sides agree to a ceasefire now, to end the destruction and death which surrounds our negotiations," the letter read. "Can we cut the path to peace with a sword? Mr. President, we earnestly urge you to heed our plea."

Tickets for the prayer meeting for peace can be obtained at the offices of the Interfaith Committee, Hotel Seville, 29 St. and Madison Ave., Suite 225. The phone number is LE-2-1792.

## YOUR LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER

Saturday is your last chance to register in order to be able to vote in the November election. Polls open at 7 a.m. and close at 10:30 p.m. on Saturday.

# WILL IT BE PEACE OR BIGGER WAR IN KOREA?

## London Times Asks Peace At 38th Parallel

— See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —



SIGNS POSTED at entrances to American Smelting and Refining Co., Tacoma, Wash., operation, show what workers think of Truman's injunction which halted the nationwide copper strike for wages, health and welfare.

## Erect Sign After Injunction: 'Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp'

TACOMA, Wash. TACOMA SMELTER HERE, where workers have been forced back to work by Presidential injunction, has been branded "Truman's Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp" in signs posted at entrances to the plant.

Members of Smeltermen's Local 25, like their brother Mine, Mill

and Smelter Workers unionists, have been forced back to work after a court order ended the nationwide copper strike for wages and health and welfare gains. They don't like it and they are showing it.

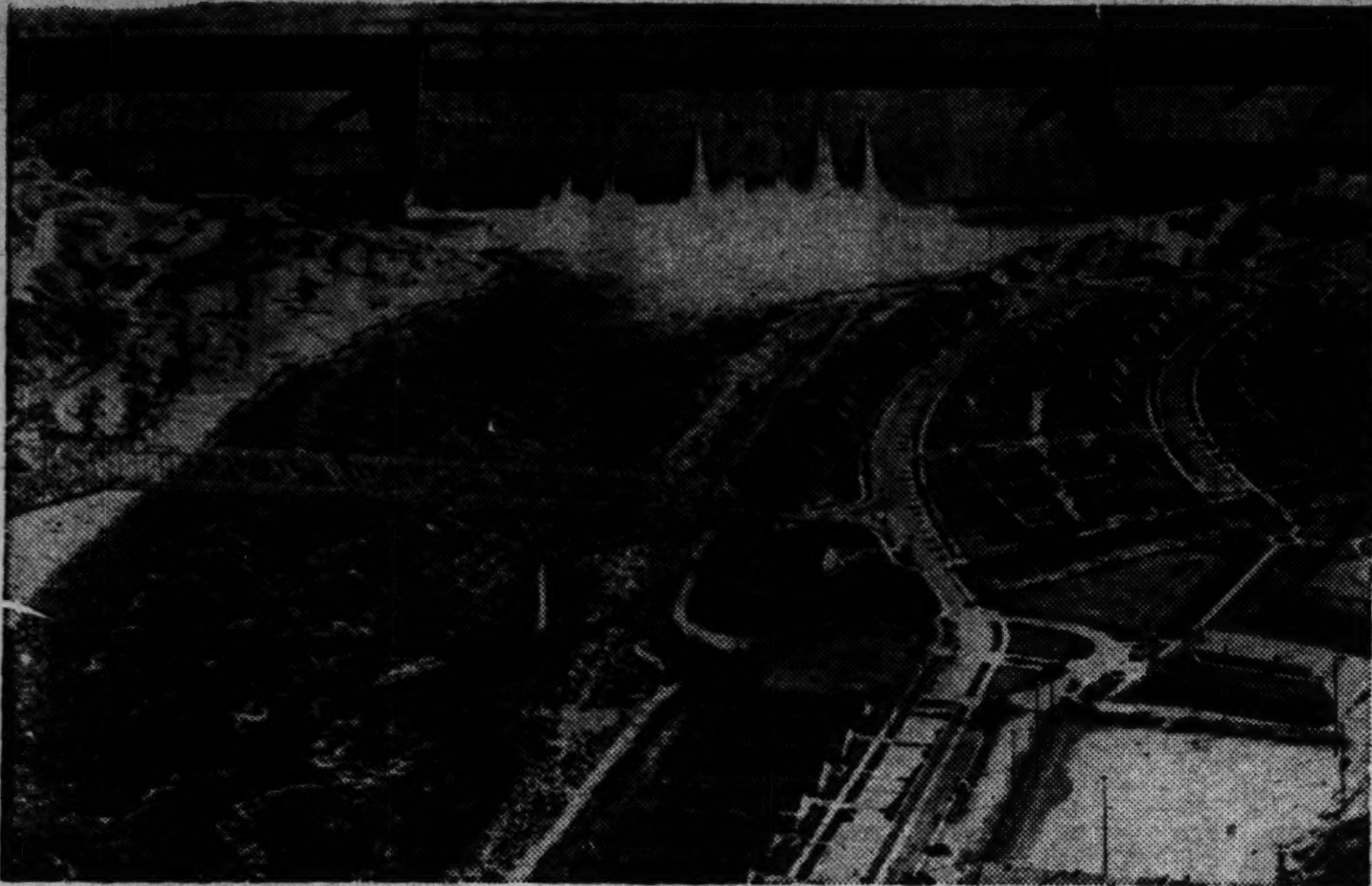
Many Tacoma workers are appearing on the job with "SLAVE" printed across the front of their

hard hats and prison-type numbers on their backs.

A special new supervisory post has been created by the company to take charge of removing chalked, painted and posted signs such as "Let Harry Get the Copper Out" and "Why Work up a Sweat? This is a Cooling Off Period."



## Power for Aluminum Trust, No Water to Farmers



**RUNNING LOW**—Bad news for farmers in the Grand Coulee irrigation project of central Washington is the drought which has slowed down the Columbia River. Water for farms has been cut off so the Aluminum Company of America can use remaining power for its huge plant in Vancouver.

## NEGRO WOMEN TELL CAPITOL THE STORY OF PERSECUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One hundred and ten Negro women leaders here from 15 states in a "Sojourn for Truth and Justice" left the capital city confident that they had struck a blow for freedom. Mrs. Beulah Richardson, poet and California women's leader, said the delegation felt that while they had received no encouragement from any of the Government officials they had interviewed, they had placed the story of the persecution of the Negro people before these agencies in a firm and straightforward manner.

Rev. Mother Lena Stokes led the prayers, citing the presence there of women whose sons and husbands were victims of anti-Negro persecution.

There was Mrs. Josephine Grayson, whose husband was one of the Martinsville Seven, executed for a crime they did not commit. There was Mrs. Amy Mallard, whose husband was murdered by a Georgia lynch mob.

There was Mrs. Esland Robeson

whose famous husband was threatened by a Peekskill mob; there was Mrs. Louise Patterson, wife of the CRC leader, awaiting a new trial on a framed contempt of Congress charge.

"And all of us represented Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the great scholar who faces prison because of his fight for peace," said one of the women. "And all of us represented Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, who with her two sons is in a Georgia jail for defending her honor."

A delegation led by Mrs. Angelina Dickerson told the Justice Department of all these cases. Pointing to Mrs. Dorothy Hunton, she told Maceo Hubbard, the department representative, that her husband, Dr. Alpheus Hunton was in prison because as a man of honor he refused to divulge names

of contributors to the CRC bail fund.

At the Pentagon Mrs. Charlotte Pass, publisher of the California Eagle, led a delegation which stressed that Negro soldiers returning from Korea were facing the same persecution and even lynching which greeted Negro vets of World Wars One and Two.

She cited Lt. Leon Gilbert, Sgt. Lawrence Walker, and others.

Then to the surprise of Maj. Gen. Shaw she opened a little box which contained a toy, a small grinning figure, a minstrel show caricature of a Negro which, when wound up, dances a jig.

That, she added, is being made by the thousands in occupied Japan. It is an insult to the Negro people.

It could not be manufactured in Japan without encouragement of the U. S. occupation authorities.

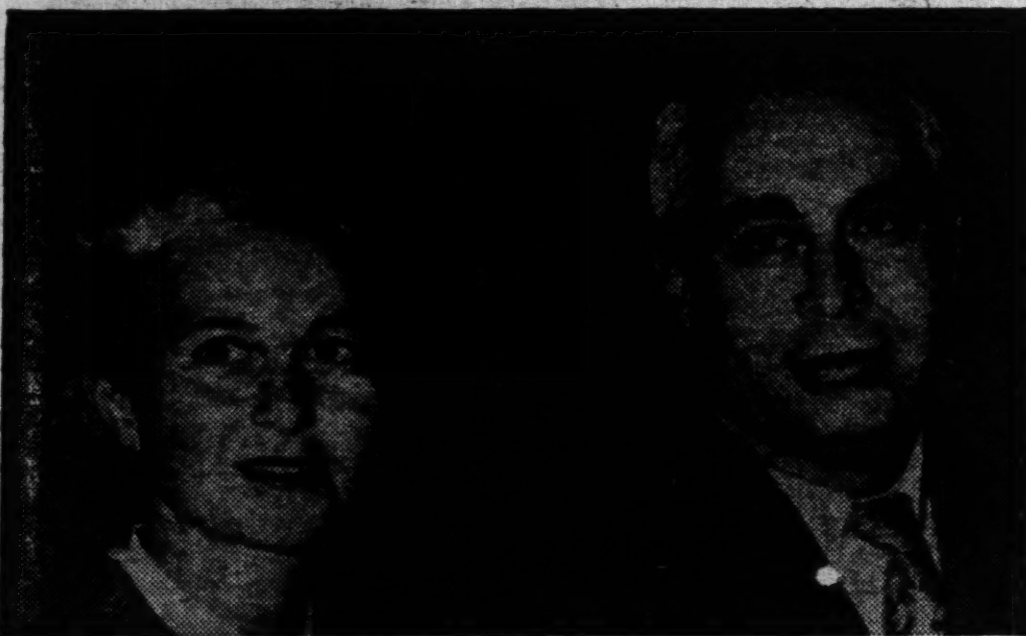
A woman delegate asked Gen. Shaw if he believed in segregation in the Army.

"I can't answer that," he said. "I have no feeling one way or the other. We simply take orders."

Mrs. Halois Moorehead told newsmen the delegates were of one mind that there must be a permanent national organization of Negro women growing out of their Sojourn.

"At our business meeting this morning, delegates announced that in their cities and states they are ready to go in building local organizations. We have discussed establishing a national magazine," she said.

One project in which many have expressed interest, she said, is to send a delegation of 1,000 Negro women or more to Georgia to demand the release of Mrs. Ingram.



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

## 5 in Baltimore Plead Not Guilty In Smith Act Case

BALTIMORE.—Five Baltimore victims of the Smith Act Friday pleaded not guilty to charges they violated the Smith Act when arraigned before U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut.

The sixth, Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, was granted an extension of time when she informed the judge that she had been unable to find a lawyer willing to take her case. She pointed out that the fact she was followed to the office buildings by a dozen FBI agents was one of the reasons local attorneys were loath to represent her.

Philip Frankfeld, who acted as his own attorney, also expressed a vigorous protest against the FBI's "gang-up" surveillance.

Judge Chestnut set the date for hearing motions Oct. 4. He fixed the trial date tentatively at Nov. 26.

## Aussies Against Japan Treaty

MELBOURNE, (Telepress).

THREE-FOURTHS of all Australians oppose the American "Peace Treaty" with Japan according to a recent Gallup (public opinion) poll. Of the cross section of the community asked: "Are you for or against the Japanese Peace Treaty, which does not require reparations and allows Japan to have armed forces again?" Sixty-three percent were "against" and only 21 percent "for." Sixteen percent had no opinions. Clive Evatt, Chief Secretary (Minister of the Interior) of New South Wales, told a protest meeting at Newcastle recently that the Japanese Peace Treaty is a "monstrous and wicked document," "a crime against humanity, democracy and the law of God."

## Textile Union Signs Pact For 18,000

Almost 18,000 workers in approximately 400 New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania textile processing shops are working under a new contract, ratified over the weekend, which will give them a package increase over the next two years.

Agreement reached here by the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, CIO and employer representatives at the end of last week will give them a 6-cent an hour across-the-board increase with another automatic six-cent raise due Oct. 1, 1952.

The new two-year contract, expiring Sept. 30, 1953, also replaces private welfare insurance in the old pact with the New Jersey Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan for workers and dependents.

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA, Switzerland.

ONE OF THE BITTEREST BEefs against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint.

It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

THE PROBLEM is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

SO YOU GET the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal,

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

A RECENT STUDY made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

HERE ARE some other details: The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading French paper, *Le Monde*.

SUCH ARE SOME FACTS revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

How can we implore the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.



Papers roll off a high-speed rotogravure press.



## War Spending Is Gravy Train for Profiteers, Taxes for You

(Continued from Page 3)  
provide money for part of the costs, but it merely supplements the tax bill of 1950, also enacted to defray costs of war preparations. That one, it may be recalled, raised withholding taxes of the average worker by 20 percent. The two tax raises together have boosted the burden on the average worker with a wife and two children who makes \$3,300 a year, from \$100 to \$133.

★  
**FOR THE WORKER** with a wife and two children who makes \$4,450 a year, they raise the tax from \$266 to \$355.

For the first family mentioned above, stepping up the war program means an additional 63 cents a week in withholding taxes. Translated into groceries, that's three quarts of milk less a week for the kids.

For the \$4,000 a year family it means no wages of \$1.71 a week. This sum won't buy much, but in terms of groceries it could mean a pound of hamburger, two quarts

of milk, a loaf of bread and a half pound of margarine.

This in itself suggests that higher taxes isn't the only money cost of the war program. The cost of living has been driven up 12 percent above pre-Korea levels and there are signs a new upward spurt is in prospect.

## UE Leaders

(Continued from Page 4)

in which the FBI has furnished proof of Communist Party membership prior to the signing of the oath?" McCarthy asked.

"No, sir," McInerney replied. "Are you sure of that?" barked the Senator.

"We processed these cases at least four times," said the Justice Department lawyer.

McInerney wilted, however, under the browbeating of McCarthy and launched the grand jury probe of the union leaders. Blowup of the probe was hailed in union circles as another blow at McCarthyism and the Wisconsin's imitators in the Justice Department.

# Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the su-

preme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character 'Sad Sack.' And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect 'affirmed' this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion,

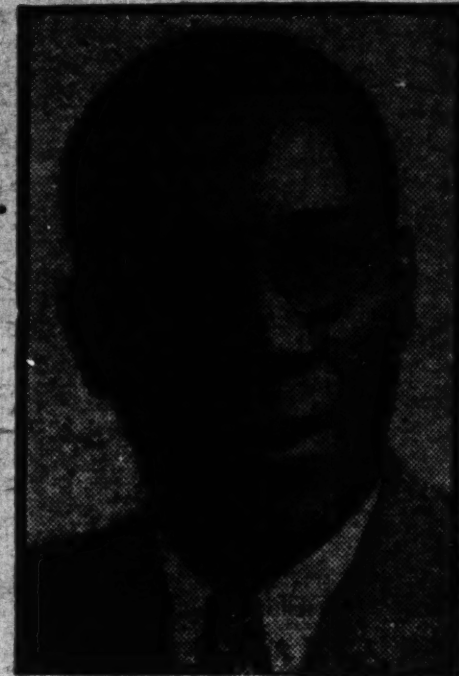
Dirk J. Strunk under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories.

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares. "In the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-



CROCKETT

Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor

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## WOMEN DEMONSTRATE AGAINST HIGH PRICE OF MEAT



The high price of meat was the target of a women's demonstration outside the Armour and Swift meat plants in Newark. It was led by Ruth Lerner, center front, Progressive Party candidate for State Senate in Essex County. The Essex County P. P. asks a 20 percent rollback in prices.

## Why Your Food Dollars Shrinks To Picket Packers Thursday on High Prices

IF YOU have been wondering where your money is going (as if you don't know) take a look at these figures:

- Americans are now paying more on taxes than food. Not 10 years ago. According to Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., the nation spent \$17,100,000,000 for food and paid \$12,100,000,000 in taxes.

- Under President Truman's "defense" program, food took \$52,500,000,000 and taxes about \$57,000,000,000.

- The per capita food expenditures increased from \$129 in 1940 to \$342 in 1950, while personal

direct taxes skyrocketed from \$20 per capita to \$132 in the same period. This tax sum does not include soaring indirect taxes which are beating down America's standard of living and depriving adults and children of adequate care.

THESE FACTS will be on the minds of consumers when they picket in front of the meat packing establishments throughout the city Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 a.m. The demonstration is part of a month-long program against the high cost of living conducted by the New York City Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council.

Each borough and its affiliates will picket the meat packing centers in their respective areas.

The Council reported this week that to date 100,000 signatures have been collected on postcards

and petitions to President Truman and Congress calling for: (1) a rollback in prices to June, 1950, levels; (2) rescinding of the Caperhart and Herlong profiteering amendments, and (3) restoration of government controls on meat slaughtering quotas.

Meatless Tuesdays and Thursdays have been part of the Council's program to help beat back meat prices.

In Essex County in New Jersey the Progressive Party staged a demonstration in front of the meat packers to bring to public attention consumers' dissatisfaction with the high cost of living.

### 'Pragmatism in Education,' Forum Topic This Sunday

Howard Selsam, Harry K. Wells and Joseph Nahem will discuss "Pragmatism in Psychology and Education" at the Jefferson School Forum on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

This symposium will present a critical evaluation of the psychology of William James, its influence on the educational theories of John Dewey, and its effects on the whole school system of the United States. Admission is \$1.

### AUSSIES OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

MOZART played the MANDOLIN, this year MILDRED and MELVIN play the MANDOLIN.

MUSIC is a very important part of your cultural life—playing an instrument gives greater understanding of world of music... see the classified ad section regarding MANDOLIN instruction classes...

### SATURDAY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

OCTOBER 6th, 2 P. M.

"Peter and the Wolf" drawn in chalk to Prokofiev's music by Herbert Kruckman — Murray Lane at the piano.

Betty Sanders with her guitar Oliver Harrington, master of ceremonies. Sub. 50¢ per child.

**Martha Schlamme**  
**Ernie Lieberman**  
**Laura Duncan**  
**Betty Sanders**  
**Osborne Smith**  
**Les Pine**  
**Frank Lopez**  
**Shirley Prince**  
**Eral Shendell**  
**and Orchestra**

will all perform at People's Artists first show of the fall season, a 'Union'

### HOOTENANNY and DANCE

Tonight—Sat., Oct. 6, 8:30, at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. All seats \$1.20, incl. tax, reserved seats must be purchased in advance at bookshops and People's Artists, 106 E. 14 St., OR. 7-4818.

I'm late, I'm late for a very important date... don't be like the March Hare... don't miss all the lovely hats that will be on sale at the

### Millinery Bazaar

don't be late to get your choice of the latest styles; the finest quality in hats, which will be selling at the most reasonable prices...

Opening day of the BAZAAR is Friday, October 12th thru Sunday, October 14th at 13 Astor Place — 5th floor. Sales open Friday evening at 6:30. Saturday from 12 noon to 10 p.m. and Sunday from 12 noon to 6 p.m.

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December 13, 14, 15, 16

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12 noon to 12 midnite Sat. & Sun.  
proceeds: combat antisemitism, jim crow, all forms of discrimination  
auspices: American Labor Party

First Sunday Forum of the Fall Term...  
**PRAGMATISM in PSYCHOLOGY and EDUCATION**  
With: HOWARD SELSAM  
HARRY K. WELLS  
JOSEPH NAHEM  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7th at 8 P. M.  
in the Auditorium — Fee \$1.00

## Voters Indifferent? Fed Up With Old Party Thieves, They Show New Interest in ALP

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE ELECTION campaign limps into second lap with voters literally shrugging their shoulders and thumbing their noses at both major parties. Low registration figures bear out that this inertia is also directed towards the Liberal Party and its video-star candidate Rudolph Halley.

Off-year elections are notoriously dull and generally are received with stubborn complacency from the electorate. But with the graft and thievery among Democratic and Republican office-holders monopolizing headlines for months it had been expected that a surge of disgust and anger would manifest itself with block-long voters registering to sweep the crooks out of office.

THIS HAS NOT happened. The vaunted crusading ballyhoo of Halley likewise has failed to arouse interest. Machine politicians who have been sabotaging maximum enrollment are delighted at this state of affairs. They feel that the lower the registration the greater their chance to manipulate organization votes and deprive the independent, good-government voter from wielding a new broom.

But the people are staying away from the polls because they now consciously distrust the Tammany and Dewey gangs which grip the city. Neither Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic candidate for City Council President, nor Rep. Henry J. Latham, Republican McCarthyite aspirant, can arouse confidence or enthusiasm among the voters.

Halley's desperate opportunism to enrapture voters on the crime-busting issue is exposed by his deals with Democratic leaders in Queens, his silence on major issues such as price control, peace, re-Nazification of Western Germany, the Smith Act and his failure (or refusal) to go after the real bipartisan graft operators.

A SLOW FERMENT is making itself felt, however, among great sections of the people. This is the demand by the average worker, housewife, consumer and small businessman for action against runaway prices and the impossible cost-of-living yoke.

The Gallup Poll in a recent questionnaire said that 45 percent of the people were worried most about "paying bills" and the high cost of living. Next came 21 percent who were most concerned about the threat of world war. Graft and corruption was on the minds of 7 percent of those questioned, and only 1 percent were concerned about "Russia or the spread of Communism."

These reactions may explain why corruption, despite press efforts to make it the key issue in the campaign (a technique to divert public clamor from the first two problems), has not resulted in any electoral stampede at the registration polls.

THERE ARE SIGNS that the American Labor Party, repeatedly buried by the commercial press and interred by the major parties, is not only very much alive in this campaign but making strong inroads among voters of Democratic and Liberal parties alike. Recent mobilizations by ALP forces underscore the sweeping insistence by the people for strong price rollbacks, profit controls, peace in Korea and the end of the war hysteria with its repressive assaults against civil liberties.

The ALP candidacies of Jacques Isler for Supreme Court and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac for Queens Borough President, have stirred the Negro people.

No Negro has ever been on the Supreme Court in this state or sat on the Board of Estimate. The Labor Party is becoming increasingly recognized as the only party in the race that fights jimcrow and for full Negro rights.

IN JEWISH DISTRICTS ALP appeals for united action with Liberal Party voters for condemnation of Washington's rebuilding of Hitlerism in Western Germany is winning support.

Clifford T. McAvoy, the party's candidate for City Council President, who the press tried to bury in a conspiracy of silence, is speaking to large meetings and drawing new interest daily. The big problem is the day to day mobilization of the voters on issues that affect them most. The Labor Party, despite hysteria, intimidation, political collusion and newspaper discrimination, is mustering its campaigners for an all-out struggle to the very last day.

### UNITY SLATE WIN ELECTION.

SAN MARINO (ALN).—This tiny independent republic, entirely surrounded by Italy, has returned a communist-socialist majority to its parliament. The election showed 31 seats for the workers' parties and 29 for the Christian Democrats and neo-fascists. The Italian government has been waging a customs war with San Marino in an effort to embarrass the little nation's labor government.

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—TIMES —POST —TRIE  
STANLEY T. WEINSTEIN  
THE MUSICAL MASTERPIECE!  
**Cossacks of the Kuban**

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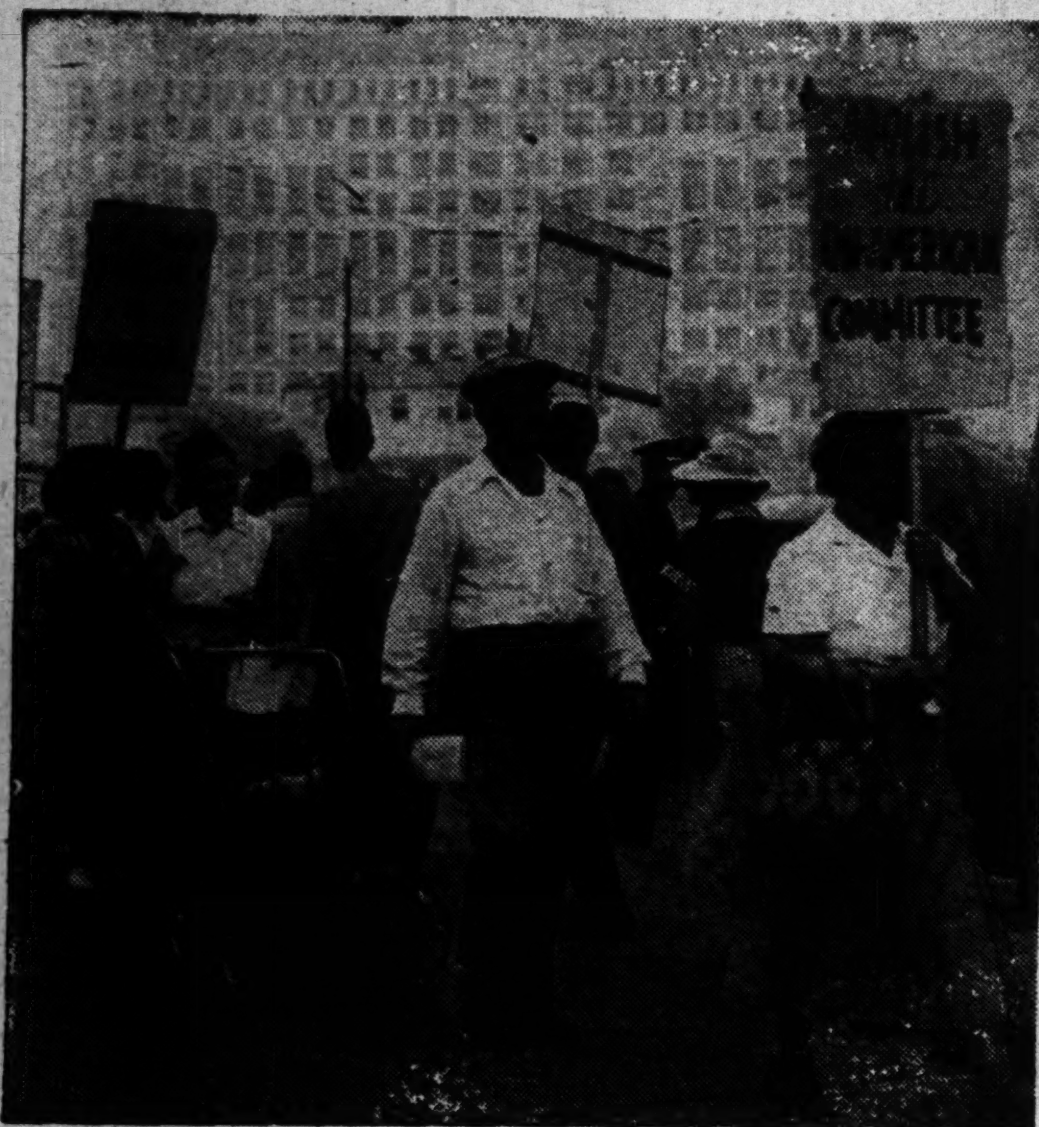
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# The Worker

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**ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE** say picket signs in a demonstration at the Federal Building in Los Angeles where the witchhunting committee was in session. Picketing was sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

## SUNDAY-EMERGENCY ACTION FOR PEACE IN KOREA

**Three Public Meetings Will Be Held in Afternoon in the Vigil for Peace**

POWERFUL IMPETUS was given to three public peace vigils in Manhattan Sunday by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York which endorsed the meetings sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action. The three peace rallies for peace in Korea will be held simultaneously on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34th St., and 8th Ave., St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., and Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave.

The Baptist Ministers Conference declared that "we ministers feel strongly our responsibility to our people. We know their fervent desire for peace. For that reason we support the Interfaith Committee and its plans for public prayer and vigil for peace in Korea."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro historian and peace champion, will be a featured speaker at the meetings.

The statement from the Baptists Ministers declared:

"We, who preach the word of the Prince of Peace, remember His sermon, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"Our children kill and die in Korea today. For more than a year this war has been their way of life. In its wake has flanked bigotry and race hatred.

"Segregation and discrimination which is the pattern in the United States, follow them to the battle field.

"At home, a year of war has brought an insistent increase of incidents against our people. War-time intensifies living problems for us. When we speak for peace in Korea, we speak for the deepest desire of our people. Peace is the way of God. For these reasons we are ready to join in public prayer and vigil with those who seek peace in Korea now."

The statement was signed by Rev. C. B. Wilson, Southern Baptist Church; Rev. Edward McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church; Rev. Ed. Moore, Canaan Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church.

The Baptist Ministers Conference is presided over by Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., and Rev. Henry G. Jones is secretary.

On Monday the Interfaith Committee wrote President Truman appealing that he take steps "to clear up all technical questions which stand in the way of opening truce talks."

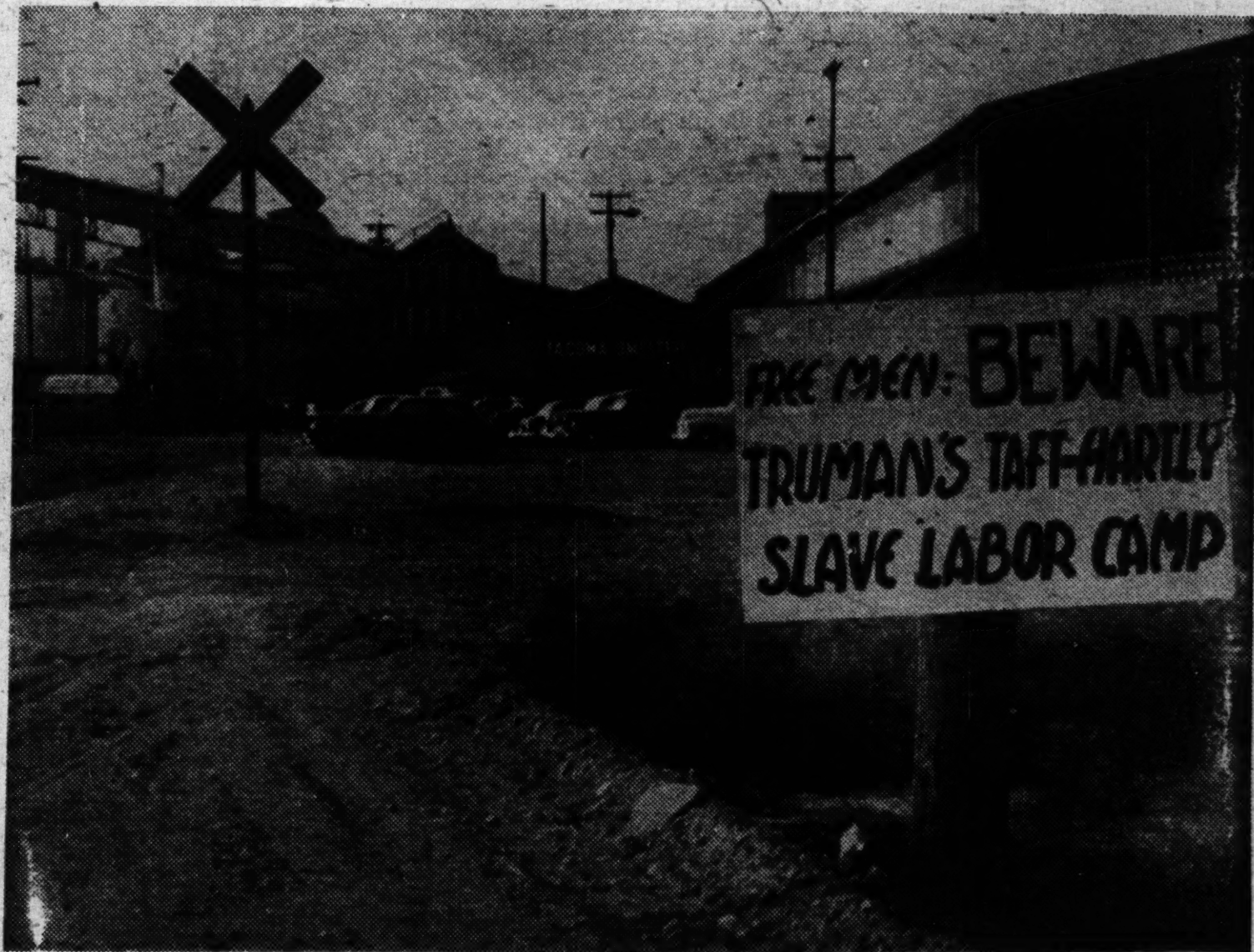
"And most urgently we pray that all sides agree to a ceasefire now, to end the destruction and death which surrounds our negotiations," the letter read. "Can we cut the path to peace with a sword? Mr. President, we earnestly urge you to heed our plea."

Tickets for the prayer meeting for peace can be obtained at the offices of the Interfaith Committee, Hotel Seville, 29 St. and Madison Ave., Suite 225. The phone number is LE 2-1722.

# WILL IT BE PEACE OR BIGGER WAR IN KOREA?

## London Times Asks Peace At 38th Parallel

— See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —



**SIGNS POSTED** at entrances to American Smelting and Refining Co., Tacoma, Wash., operation, show what workers think of Truman's injunction which halted the nationwide copper strike for wages, health and welfare.

## Erect Sign After Injunction: 'Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp'

TACOMA, Wash. TACOMA SMELTER HERE, where workers have been forced back to work by Presidential injunction, has been branded "Truman's Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp" in signs posted at entrances to the plant.

Members of Smeltermen's Local 25, like their brother, Mine, Mill

and Smelter Workers unionists, have been forced back to work after a court order ended the nation-wide copper strike for wages and health and welfare gains. They don't like it and they are showing it.

Many Tacoma workers are appearing on the job with "SLAVE" printed across the front of their

hard hats and prison-type numbers on their backs.

A special new supervisory post has been created by the company to take charge of removing chalked, painted and posted signs such as "Let Harry Get the Copper Out" and "Why Work up a Sweat? This is a Cooling Off Period."



## Power for Aluminum Trust, No Water to Farmers



**RUNNING LOW**—Bad news for farmers in the Grand Coulee irrigation project of central Washington is the drought which has slowed down the Columbia River. Water for farms has been cut off so the Aluminum Company of America can use remaining power for its huge plant in Vancouver.

## NEGRO WOMEN TELL CAPITOL THE STORY OF PERSECUTION

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**—One hundred and ten Negro women leaders here from 15 states in a "Sojourn for Truth and Justice" left the capital city confident that they had struck a blow for freedom. Mrs. Beulah Richardson, poet and California women's leader, said the delegation felt that while they had received no encouragement from any of the Government officials they had interviewed, they had placed the story of the persecution of the Negro people before these agencies in a firm and straightforward manner.

Rev. Mother Lena Stokes led the prayers, citing the presence there of women whose sons and husbands were victims of anti-Negro persecution.

There was Mrs. Josephine Grayson, whose husband was one of the Martinsville Seven, executed for a crime they did not commit. There was Mrs. Amy Mallard, whose husband was murdered by a Georgia lynch mob.

There was Mrs. Esland Robeson, whose famous husband was threatened by a Peekskill mob; there was Mrs. Louise Patterson, wife of the CRO leader, awaiting a new trial on a framed contempt of Congress charge.

"And all of us represented Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the great scholar who faces prison because of his fight for peace," said one of the women. "And all of us represented Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, who with her two sons is in a Georgia jail for defending her honor."

A delegation led by Mrs. Angelina Dickerson told the Justice Department of all these cases. Pointing to Mrs. Dorothy Hunton, she told Maceo Hubbard, the department representative, that her husband, Dr. Alpheus Hunton was in prison because as a man of honor he refused to divulge names

of contributors to the CRC bail fund.

At the Pentagon Mrs. Charlotta Russ, publisher of the California Eagle, led a delegation which stressed that Negro soldiers returning from Korea were facing the same persecution and even lynching which greeted Negro vets of World Wars One and Two.

She cited Lt. Leon Gilbert, Sgt. Lawrence Walker, and others.

Then to the surprise of Maj. Gen. Shaw she opened a little box which contained a toy, a small grinning figure, a minstrel show caricature of a Negro which, when wound up, dances a jig.

That, she added, is being made by the thousands in occupied Japan. It is an insult to the Negro people.

It could not be manufactured in Japan without encouragement of the U. S. occupation authorities.

A woman delegate asked Gen. Shaw if he believed in segregation in the Army.

"I can't answer that," he said. "I have no feeling one way or the other. We simply take orders."

Mrs. Halois Moorehead told newsmen the delegates were of one mind that there must be a permanent national organization of Negro women growing out of their Sojourn.

"At our business meeting this morning, delegates announced that in their cities and states they are ready to go in building local organizations. We have discussed establishing a national magazine," she said.

One project in which many have expressed interest, she said, is to send a delegation of 1,000 Negro women or more to Georgia to demand the release of Mrs. Ingram.



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

## 5 in Baltimore Plead Not Guilty In Smith Act Case

**BALTIMORE.**—Five Baltimore victims of the Smith Act Friday pleaded not guilty to charges they violated the Smith Act when arraigned before U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut.

The sixth, Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, was granted an extension of time when she informed the judge that she had been unable to find a lawyer willing to take her case. She pointed out that the fact she was followed to the office buildings by a dozen FBI agents was one of the reasons local attorneys were loath to represent her.

Philip Frankfeld, who acted as his own attorney, also expressed a vigorous protest against the FBI's "gang-up" surveillance.

Judge Chestnut set the date for hearing motions Oct. 4. He fixed the trial date tentatively at Nov. 26.

## Aussies Against Japan Treaty

**MELBOURNE, (Telepress).** **THREE-FOURTHS** of all Australians oppose the American "Peace Treaty" with Japan according to a recent Gallup (public opinion) poll. Of the cross section of the community asked: "Are you for or against the Japanese Peace Treaty, which does not require reparations and allows Japan to have armed forces again?" Sixty-three percent were "against" and only 21 percent "for." Sixteen percent had no opinions.

Clive Evatt, Chief Secretary (Minister of the Interior) of New South Wales, told a protest meeting at Newcastle recently that the Japanese Peace Treaty is a "monstrous and wicked document" and "a crime against humanity, democracy and the law of God."

## Textile Union Signs Pact For 18,000

Almost 18,000 workers in approximately 400 New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania textile processing shops are working under a new contract, ratified over the weekend, which will give them a package increase over the next two years.

Agreement reached here by the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, CIO and employer representatives at the end of last week will give them a 6-cent an hour across-the-board increase with another automatic six-cent raise due Oct. 1, 1952.

The new two-year contract, expiring Sept. 30, 1953, also replaces private welfare insurance in the old pact with the New Jersey Blue Cross and Blue Shield plan for workers and dependents.

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
GENEVA, Switzerland.

**ONE OF THE BITTEREST BEEFS** against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint.

It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

**THE PROBLEM** is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

**SO YOU GET** the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal, and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

**A RECENT STUDY** made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

**HERE ARE SOME OTHER DETAILS:** The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

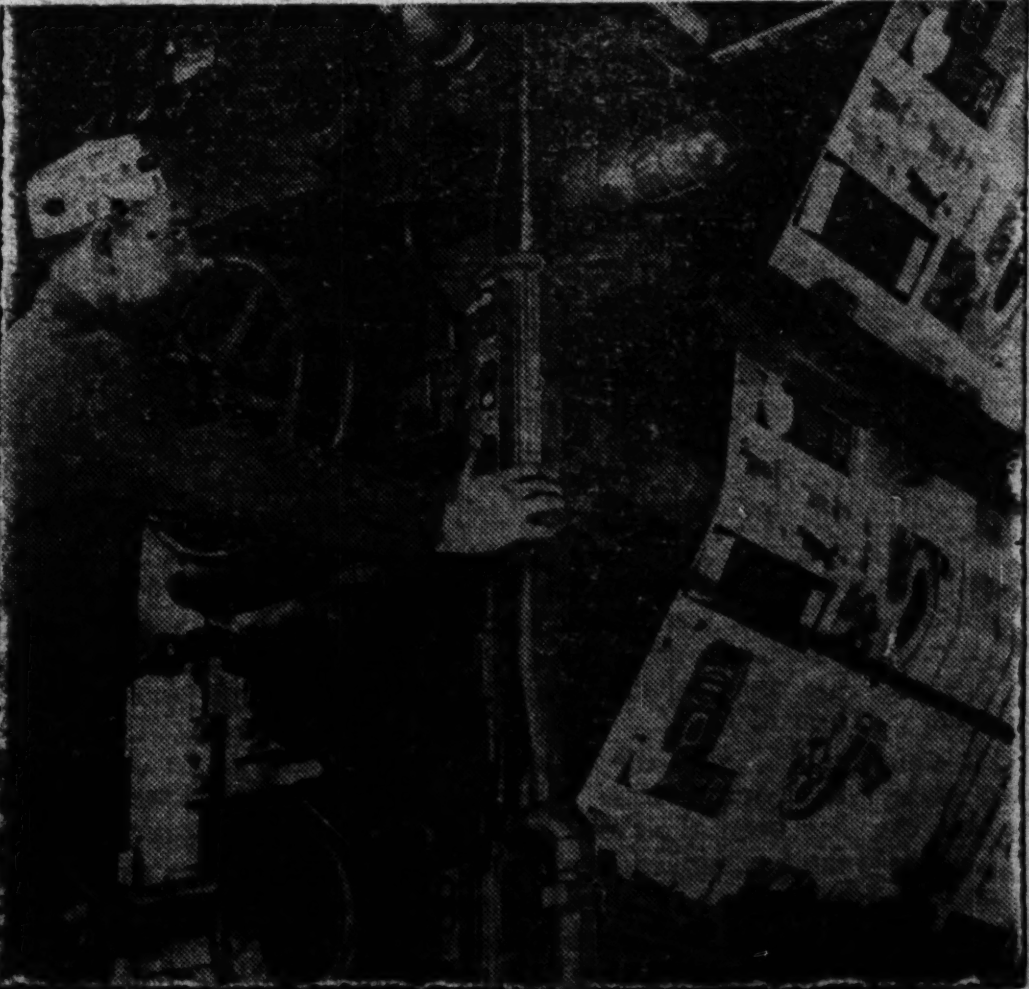
And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading a leading French paper, *Le Monde*.

**SUCH ARE SOME FACTS** revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

How can we improve the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.



Papers roll off a high-speed typewriter press.



## War Spending Is Gravy Train for Profiteers, Taxes for You

(Continued from Page 3)  
provide money for part of the costs, but it merely supplements the tax bill of 1950, also enacted to defray costs of war preparations. That one, it may be recalled, raised withholding taxes of the average worker by 20 percent. The two tax raises together have boosted the burden on the average worker with a wife and two children who makes \$3,300 a year, from \$100 to \$133.

★  
FOR THE WORKER with a wife and two children who makes \$4,450 a year, they raise the tax from \$266 to \$355.

For the first family mentioned above, stepping up the war program means an additional 63 cents a week in withholding taxes. Translated into groceries, that's three quarts of milk less a week for the kids.

For the \$4,000 a year family it means no wages of \$1.71 a week. This sum won't buy much, but in terms of groceries it could mean a pound of hamburger, two quarts

of milk, a loaf of bread and a half pound of margarine.

This in itself suggests that higher taxes isn't the only money cost of the war program. The cost of living has been driven up 12 percent above pre-Korea levels and there are signs a new upward spurt is in prospect.

## UE Leaders

(Continued from Page 4)

in which the FBI has furnished proof of Communist Party membership prior to the signing of the oath?" McCarthy asked.

"No, sir," McInerney replied. "Are you sure of that?" barked the Senator.

"We processed these cases at least four times," said the Justice Department lawyer.

McInerney wilted, however, under the browbeating of McCarthy and launched the grand jury probe of the union leaders. Blowup of the probe was hailed in union circles as another blow at McCarthyism and the Wisconsin's imitators in the Justice Department.

## Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the supreme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed, because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

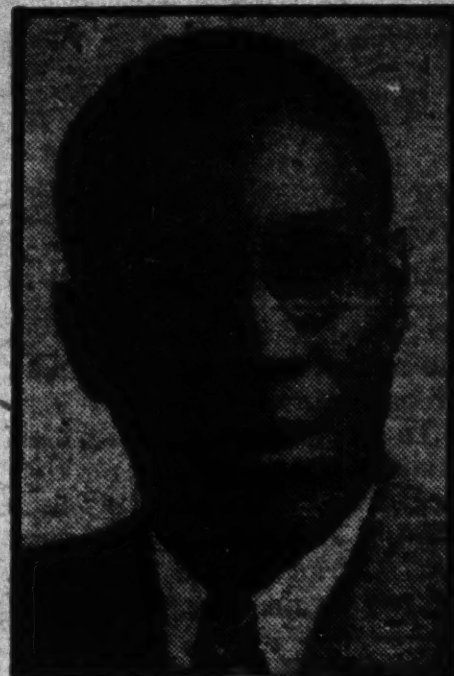
"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character 'Sad Sack.' And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect 'affirmed' this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion,



CROCKETT

Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor

Dirk J. Struik under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories.

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares. "In the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these—trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-

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# Progressives Map Jersey Unity Election

NEWARK, N.J.—Negro-labor-progressive unity was the keynote of the 1951 legislative conference held by the New Jersey Progressive Party at the Fur Workers Union hall here Saturday.

More than 50 delegates from Progressive Party organizations throughout New Jersey voted unanimously to endorse the action of the Essex County committee in withdrawing five of its 13 state legislature candidates to promote united support of two Negro leaders and three labor candidates nominated by Republicans and Democrats in the state's key county.

Appearing on the Progressive Party line in Essex Nov. 6 will be a slate of eight women candidates headed by Ruth Lerner of Newark, nominee for State Senator. Assembly candidates are Christine Belle of Montclair, Jessie Scott Campbell of East Orange, Edna W. Flavell of West Caldwell, Catharine Hoffman of Newark, Virginia Travis of Nutley, Fannie Tushnet of Maplewood and Anita R. Vigoda of Maplewood. The Progressive windup drive will get under way Oct. 11 at a campaign rally addressed by Vito Marcantonio at Prince Hall Masonic Auditorium, 188 Belmont Ave.

The legislative conference, chaired by James Imbrie of Lawrenceville, heard detailed panel reports on civil rights, labor, consumer and farm problems, education and taxation and housing, health and social welfare by Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Lerner, Mrs. Katharine Van Orden, Morton Bloom and William Johnston.

"Restoration of honesty, efficiency and decency to the people in our state government depends on stopping the drive toward war and thus eliminating the most important source of corruption—fat war contracts and fat war profits," the Progressive keynote statement declared. "Any candidate for political office who claims he can clean out the grafters and racketeers and restore good government to New Jersey, without fighting to stop the drive toward war and war profiteering, is perpetrating a cheap fraud on the people. A Longie Zwillman is the natural product of national, state and city governments which are lining the

## Egg Parity Drive Pushed

TRENTON.—Poultry farmers have mapped out a vigorous campaign to support HR 2199, now pending in Congress, to guarantee parity for egg prices.

Delegates to the National Poultry Farmers Association, meeting in Des Moines, Ia., last week underlined the threat of a squeeze on poultry farmers in the coming year, with fixed support for grain prices and none for eggs.

Passage of the House bill would create equal treatment for eggs on a parity basis with wheat and corn, through the production payment method, which they termed "most equitable for both the producer and the consumer."

Mrs. Elmer Gustafson, of Iowa, and Clarence Althouse of Pennsylvania, were elected co-chairmen of the NPFA, and Louis Slocum of New Jersey was elected secretary.

The national group commended the New Jersey Poultry Farmers Committee "for the extent of organization it has achieved and the contribution made to building the National Poultry Farmers Assoc."

pockets of their henchmen behind the mask of war hysteria and dollar patriotism."

The conference called for immediate repeal of the Smith and McCarran acts, as well as the 33-year-old New Jersey "anti-subversion" statute dusted off this year for use against peace advocates.

## Greet Election Of Fred Stover

LAKEWOOD.—News of the overwhelming vote that reelected Fred Stover as president of the Iowa Farmers Union was greeted warmly hereabouts, where Jersey farmers know him as a friend.

Stover, who addressed a meeting of 400 farmers here and was the featured speaker at the last Farmers Union eastern division convention, was swept into office by most of the 106 delegates present. The opposition, only 19 delegates, ran no candidates but abstained from voting.

Stover's reelection has been widely interpreted as a vote of confidence for his fight within Farmers Union for a program of peace and parity. Many observers feel this is a renewed repudiation of the position of President James Patton, who has surrendered to Truman's war program.

While in session, the Iowa Farmers Union also endorsed the defense of Jersey farm leader Sol Hertz, and condemned as "vicious" the deportation attack on him.

# Over 12,000 on Strike in Spreading N. J. Struggles

NEWARK.—The workers' growing mood for struggle against the squeeze on living standards erupted into two major strikes in New Jersey this past week, involving over 12,000 workers.

Biggest action was at Wright Aeronautical Corp in Woodridge and Garfield, where 9,800 members of the CIO United Auto Workers hit the bricks after the stubborn company rejected wage and other contract demands.

At the U. S. Rubber Co. plant in Passaic 2,700 United Rubber Workers came out to press demands for revised seniority clause, paid lunch periods, an end to temporary layoffs and other contract demands.

The strikers' spirits were lifted by news of the settlement forced by the militant actions of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union from Phelps-Dodge Corp., second of the copper industry's "big four." The copper workers won a wage boost of 20½ cents, including 8½ cents across the board, 7½ cents in reclassifications, 2 cents more for common labor, plus pension plan equaling 4½ cents an hour.

Worth noting in both Jersey strikes, the office workers, over 2,500 at Wright's and 300 at U. S. Rubber, refused to cross the production workers' picket lines.

The 70-day old strike of 1,100 workers at the Whippany Paper Board Co. continues as this is written. The possible tieup of GE plants under contract with



RUTH LERNER (third from left), Progressive Party candidate for State Senate in Essex County leads women's demonstration outside Armour and Swift meat plants in Newark against the high price of meat.

## UNIONISTS, HOUSEWIVES FIGHT PRICE RISE

NEWARK.—Unionists and housewives, furious at the huge jump in meat and food prices, paraded and rallied throughout Jersey this week, to tell the world—and Truman's price controllers—that they've had enough.

More than 800 AFL workers jammed the Essex House last Saturday at a protest rally held by the N. J. Federation of Labor. President Louis P. Marciano, who flew home from the San Francisco convention to preside at this vital mass meeting called for a united trade union and consumer movement to protect the American standard of living.

Elsewhere in the city the much-battered "standard of living"—including the latest 29-cent increase in beef cuts, was blasted by a picket line before the Amour and Swift packing house in Newark. (see photo above)

Leading the line was Fur Work-

ers Union official Ruth Lerner, whose platform as Progressive Party candidate for Essex County state-senate leads off with a demand for an immediate price rollback.

The AFL rally voted a resolution attacking the 20 percent rent increases as an unjust hardship for workers and consumers, and called on Congress to change the so-called "rent control" law. Another resolution asked that rent appeals boards be set up in each city, and that the vicious Capehart amendment be repealed.

Meanwhile, consumer committees in Paterson, Newark and other Jersey cities are rolling on widespread fight to halt the rising cost of living, and to force a price rollback to June, 1950, levels.

Petition campaigns, with housewives going door to door in neighborhoods "alerts," are launched in several major cities.

## 'IT WAS MURDER, AND WE WON'T LET THEM FORGET IT'

TRENTON.—"It was murder, and we won't let 'em forget it!"

The woman stood tall in her doorway, in Prospect Village, one of Trenton's segregated housing projects, a few doors down from where the bereaved Kelly family lives. Their youngest son, Robert Kelly, was the Negro veteran who was slain last month by a cop's bullet when he came to the defense of his mother.

This housewife's smoldering resentment, as she reached for the pencil to sign the new protest petition put out this week by the Civil Rights Congress, reflects the growing determination of thousands throughout the state that the killer-cop, Ernest Kuti, gets swift punishment, and that the brutal, systematic attacks by police on the Negro community be stopped.

Trentonians have not forgotten the Kelly murder. Within the first week, the Mutual Defense Committee, formed while the Trenton Six were on trial, has moved into the neighborhoods with a petition urging Gov. Driscoll and city authorities to investigate Kelly's

murder. Prominent townspeople have spoken up for justice in the Kelly case, according to the N. J. Afro-American. Among them were Rev. J. Courtney Heyward, Dr. P. J. Hill, school principal; George Warren, president of the YMHA, and John E. Curry, Mercer County freeholder.

The Afro-American also reported that attorney-general Thomas McGrath, responding to pressure from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Civil Rights Congress and other groups, has agreed to examine the Kelly case to see if there have been any Federal violations.

Meanwhile, the city's case against the Kelly family—and several friends—stemming from the night police killed Kelly and buddgeoned his mother—came up again this Wednesday in 1st Precinct before Magistrate Albert Cooper, after five postponements. Defending Mrs. Kelly is labor attorney George Pellettieri, famous for his defense of three of the Trenton Six.

## Philly Progressives Map Broadcasts

PHILADELPHIA.

Six radio broadcasts have been scheduled by the Progressive Party of Philadelphia to present its candidates and platform for the 1951 elections, it was announced by Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director.

The Progressive Party is running two candidates for Council-at-Large—Alice F. Liveright, former State Secretary of Public Welfare and County Chairman of the Progressive Party, and John L. Holton, Navy veteran of World War II, and Philadelphia civil rights leader.

## Freedom Fund Growing, CRC Parley Told

NEWARK.—The fight for civil rights is percolating through a dozen Jersey cities, since delegates to the recent Civil Rights Congress conference have reported home.

Already, their Freedom Fund—set up to finance the state's civil rights campaign—has reported "a healthy spurt" toward the \$12,500 goal.

Plans are being mapped for mass rallies in every Jersey city to win support for a Supreme Court rehearing in the case of the 11 Communists, first of dozens of labor leaders to be jailed under the Smith Act. The group is demanding immediate repeal of both the Smith and McCarran acts.

Protesting the slaying of Negro veteran Robert Kelly by Trenton police, the CRC group voted to distribute 15,000 leaflets urging quick punishment for the guilty cop, Patrolman Ernest Kuti.

The conference was surprised by the report of Mrs. Mary Taylor, Essex County CRC executive secretary, who spoke of the struggle against police attacks on the Negro people.

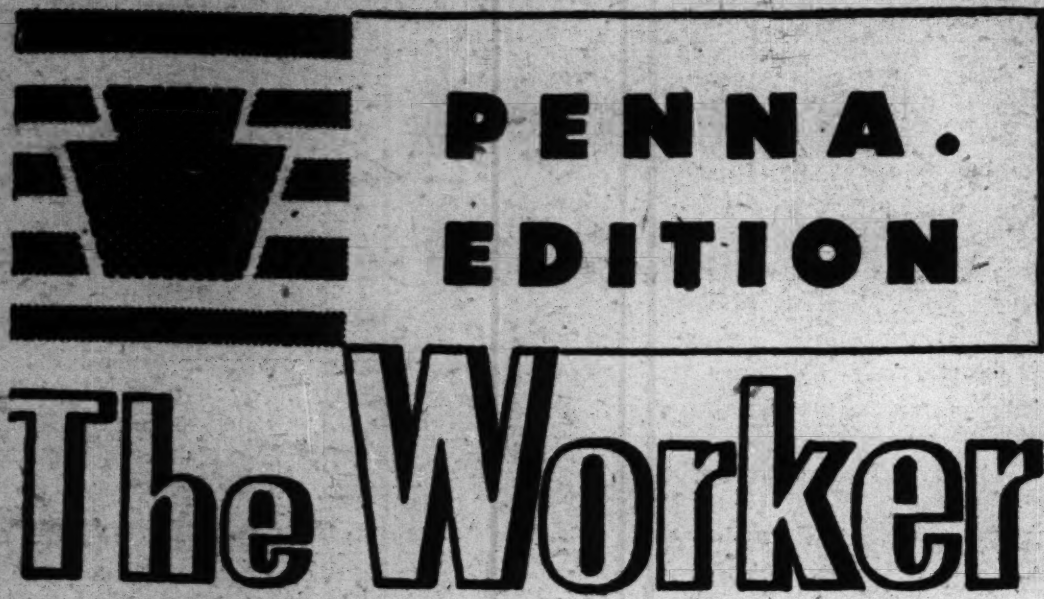
One conference panel discussed ways to establish local bail funds, to be on tap for use in civil rights cases.

Lewis Moroze, state CRC secretary, delivered the main report. Other speakers included Mrs. Rose Terrazona, now facing deportation. She told the parley of the impact of the McCarran Act on a trade unionist's family.

Aubrey Grossman, national organizational secretary of the CRC, who made the summary speech, emphasized that growing numbers are learning that organization is necessary to defend the Bill of Rights.



# SKF Workers' Pay Demands Leadoff in Fight on Wage Freeze



Vol. XVI, No. 40 26 October 7, 1951  
In 2 Sections (Section 1) 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## FIGHT IS OPENED TO BAN JIM CROW IN STEEL CENTER HOUSING PROJECT

PHILADELPHIA.—Negro organizations and leaders are protesting to state and national authorities the extension of jimcrow barriers to two new proposed housing projects in Morrisville and Bristol, Pa., being built to house workers at the new Fairless Works plant of the United States Steel Corp. in that vicinity.

The two housing developments, comprising over 20,000 dwelling units, are being built by William J. Levitt, whose notorious jimcrow

practices in his Long Island development, Levittown, have been the object of a national campaign by a number of progressive organizations.

THE PHILADELPHIA Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People condemned the establishment of any Levittowns in this state and pledged to work for the defeat of both jimcrow and segregation in the projects. They have enlisted in their effort the co-operation of the New Jersey NAACP and their national office as well which figured prominently in the fight against Levittown in New York.

### Progressive Candidates Hit Musmanno Bill

PHILADELPHIA.—John Holton, one of the only two Negro candidates running for city council-at-large, and his Progressive Party running mate, Mrs. Alice Liveright, have lashed out at Judge Michael Musmanno as a "man who would bring fascism to Pennsylvania."

They declared that his bill "purporting to outlaw the Communist Party" would outlaw political dissent and demanded that it, and the Pechan "subversive oath" Bill be killed.

"Under cover of such phony legislation as this," the two candidates declared, "this marathon session (of the legislature) has failed to pass any important laws in the interests of the people. FEPC has been scuttled in the Senate. Housing, rent control, tax relief, labor legislation have been substantially ignored."

"NOW IN Philadelphia, a similar local election campaign is shaping up which, if permitted, can only lead to similar practices by the Philadelphia City Council."

Pledging an election campaign on the wage tax, terror against the Negro people, housing and PTC fares, and other "real issues," the Progressives declared:

"We want no Musmannos in Philadelphia. We pledge ourselves to begin in this campaign a drive to remove such un-Americans from high places in our state. There must be no more judges in our state, who want to peddle laws in the legislature, sit in judgment on the bench, and act as executioners as well."

"That leaders of both parties bow cravenly before this man who would bring fascism to Pennsylvania is living proof of the need for a Progressive Party to express the demand of our people for democracy, security, and peace."

### Progressives on Air

PHILADELPHIA.—Progressive Party candidates are answering question on the air in their weekly radio program Thursdays at 9:45 p.m. over Station WPEN. (950). Questions can be sent to 1215 Walnut St. Phila. 7.

PHILADELPHIA.—A potential all-out fight against the Truman Administration's wage freeze order is in the making in this area as 3,500 SKF steelworkers prepare to strike next Tuesday in support of a demand for a substantial wage increase.

Members of Local 2898, CIO Steelworkers, the SKF workers are the first large group of basic industrial workers in the Philadelphia area to set their wage demands above the limit set by the Wage Stabilization Board.

SKF workers in the past have proven themselves militant pace-setters in the local trade union movement. They were the first to strike for wage increases after World War II and their bitter picket-line battle against the police won the support and admiration of all trade unionists here.

THE SKF WAGE demands reflect the stirring among thousands

of rank and file workers who are finding, that the cost of living driven to dizzy heights by the tremendous profit-grab of U.S. corporations, far exceeding their comparatively meager pay envelopes.

Many steelworkers, for example, find they cannot make ends meet on their wages for 40 hours work. In order to pay the bills they must work anywhere from 48 to 60 hours a week, if the overtime is available. The result is that the 40-hour week in many steel shops has just disappeared.

The same holds true in many other industries. The result is that thousands of rank-and-file workers are putting pressure on their union leaders to demand substantial wage increases.

But these wage demands are running into the Truman Administration's wage freeze order which limits wage increases to 10 percent above that of January, 1950, plus subsequent increases in the cost of living.

The Wage Stabilization Board's figures on the rise in the cost of living are rigged, however, so that steelworkers would only get a 5-cent wage increase on the basis of the WSB's wage formula.

BY VOTING TO strike in support of their demands, the SKF workers are carrying the ball for all Philadelphia labor on the wage front. If they can successfully crack the wage freeze, many other unions here would be in a stronger position to win raises for their members.

The SKF workers consequently deserve the united support of Philadelphia unionists in their wage struggle. Messages and resolutions of support should be sent to the SKF workers. In the event the SKF workers actually hit the picket line, delegations should be sent from local unions to participate in the picketing.

A united fight by Philadelphia labor was never more in order.

## Pennsylvania High Court Denies Appeal for Albert

PITTSBURGH.—Nathan Albert, brave UE member, who got a 23-month prison term for demanding rights for Negroes, has been denied a review of his case by the State Supreme Court.

Albert was sentenced last December by Judge Montgomery of the Court of Common Pleas. Montgomery is a leader of ranting Americans Battling Communism organization that is trying to overturn the Bill of Rights.

Albert was accused of "inciting to riot" during a demonstration at the Highland Park swimming pool in Pittsburgh. The demonstrators were demanding the right of Negroes to swim in this tax-supported public pool. Police admitted that he committed no violence. And there was no riot, al-

though some white hooligans tried to start one.

Albert is confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where he works in the rag department. He has been out in the "hole" several times by brutal guards.

His sister, Miss Dorothy Albert, was dismissed from the faculty of the Taylor Allderdice High School in Pittsburgh in 1950 after the labor spy, Matt Cvetic, asserted that she was a "Communist." Cvetic has had about 100 other persons fired in the last twenty months.

And this labor spy was sponsored by The Americans Battling Communism group, with which Judge Montgomery is connected.

## RECESS OFFERS OPPORTUNITY TO KILL POLICE STATE BILLS

HARRISBURG THE LONGEST SESSION of the Assembly since the Commonwealth was founded has had to recess until December without putting over a wage levy, (in the form of a flat income tax).

Nor has it succeeded in getting a final vote on the twin police-state measures the corporation have been pushing—the Pechan and Musmanno bills.

This stalemate that labor and the people have forced since last January is the big news here. It is being deliberately suppressed in all the cynical, nationwide comments that Pennsylvania's nine-month legislative session has excited.

Why?

THE CORPORATIONS are trying to spread cynicism and disillusionment, and "what's the use."

They hope to get the people to take a "recess." Meanwhile, their lobbyists are working overtime on the legislators at home, as they did the past nine months in Harrisburg, to get their corporation program passed when the Assembly reconvenes.

Thus, the program for labor and the people during the current recess is obvious: More visits to every individual legislator at home, bar none. More wires and resolutions and delegations to insist on a people's program to tax the huge war profits of the corporations, and kill the police-state Pechan and Musmanno bills.

All candidates in the current election campaign for municipal offices can be asked by more unions and liberal groups to come out against the income-wage tax, and "subversive" bills. And to campaign for FEPC, higher teachers' salaries, more unemployment compensation and housing and

the other legislation the people need.

MEANWHILE both the Pechan Bill (S. 27) and the Musmanno Bill (HR 1644), deserve special, emergency action by all groups. Both bills need only another reading to pass, or be re-committed for further study, the former in the House, the latter in the Senate.

The Pechan bill sets up a police-state "subversive" oath for all public employees, including teachers and all political candidates.

The Musmanno bill, which specifically outlaws the Communist Party, applies, as the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has pointed out to any individual or group, that ever supported anything the Communist Party ever supported.

Thus, as Judge Musmanno has stated, his bill would do everything the Pechan Bill would do, and much more to any union or socially-minded group.

Legislators should be asked to recommit both bills to Committee for further study, with similar demands going to the majority and minority leaders of the State Senate and House of Representatives.

## POLICE BEATING OF NEGRO ENDS IN DIXIECRAT VERDICT

PHILADELPHIA.—The resistance of 500 Negro men and women to the police-beating of a Negro at 20th and Norris Sts. last July 26 came to a Dixiecrat conclusion in court here last week.

Private James Stokes, whose unprovoked beating by the police and his resistance to it brought neighbors to his rescue, was given a year in jail. Ironically he was found not guilty of the charge of stealing a bottle of wine which led to the police assault on him.

The man who was found guilty of stealing the wine was given 90 days. A by-stander to the assault on Stokes was given 90 days, and four women, whose "crime" consisted of making inquiries at the station house, were put on probation.

Police testified that a number of them were injured after they beat

Stokes in a street battle of over 45 minutes and that \$500 damage was done to one police car by flying bottles and bricks.

None of the police who started the affair were penalized by Judge Curtis Bok who heard the case after the victims waived a jury trial.

### BACK INDIA LAND SEIZURE.

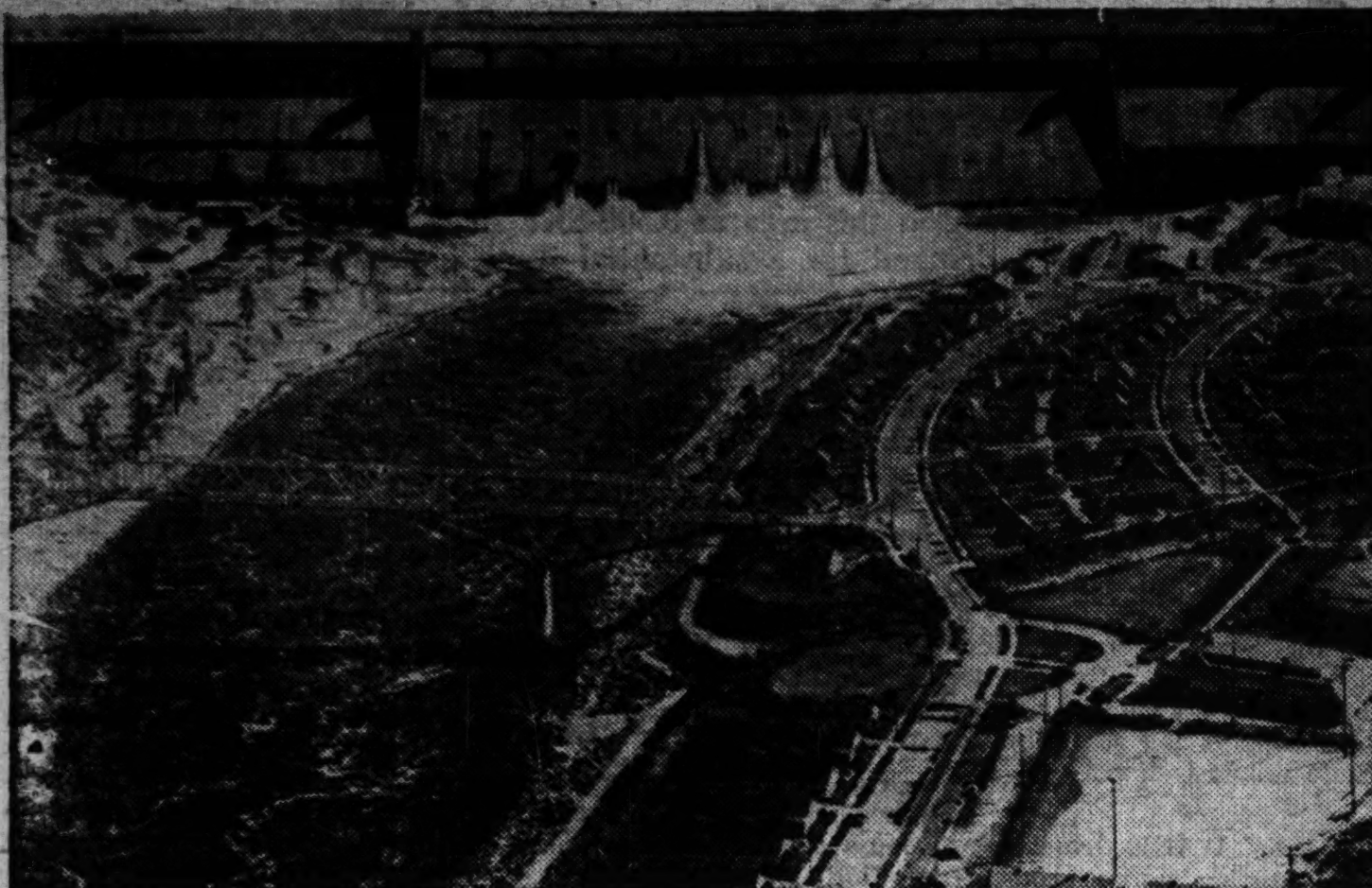
BOMBAY (ALN).—Support for the peasants of Telengana, Hyderabad, who seized land for themselves from the landlords and liberated a large area from feudal oppression was voted by the recent council meeting of the Indian Peasants Union. (Kisan Sabha). Although 175 peasants have died in Hyderabad jail since 1946 for their part in the expropriation of lands in Telengana, the people have been successful in defending their hard-won tracts.

# Will It Be Peace or Bigger Korea War?

See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —



## Power for Aluminum Trust, No Water to Farmers



**RUNNING LOW**—Bad news for farmers in the Grand Coulee irrigation project of central Washington is the drought which has slowed down the Columbia River. Water for farms has been cut off so the Aluminum Company of America can use remaining power for its huge plant in Vancouver.

## Baptist Ministers Back Vigils for Korea Peace

### 3 Prayer Meetings Will Be Held in New York Sunday Afternoon

POWERFUL IMPETUS was given to three public peace vigils in Manhattan Sunday by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York which endorsed the meetings sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action. The three peace rallies for peace in Korea will be held simultaneously on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34th St., and 8th Ave., St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., and Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave.

The Baptist Ministers Conference declared that "we ministers feel strongly our responsibility to our people. We know their fervent desire for peace. For that reason we support the Interfaith Committee and its plans for public prayer and vigil for peace in Korea."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro historian and peace champion, will be a featured speaker at the meetings.

The statement from the Baptist Ministers declared:

"We, who preach the word of the Prince of Peace, remember His sermon, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"Our children kill and die in Korea today. For more than a year this war has been their way of life. In its wake has flanked bigotry and race hatred."

"Segregation and discrimination which is the pattern in the United States follow them to the battlefield."

"At home, a year of war has brought an insistent increase of incidents against our people. War-time intensifies living problems for us. When we speak for peace in Korea, we speak for the deepest desire of our people. Peace is the way of God. For these reasons we are ready to join in public prayer and vigil with those who seek peace in Korea now."

The statement was signed by Rev. C. B. Wilson, Southern Baptist Church; Rev. Edward Mc-

Gowan, Epworth Methodist Church; Rev. Ed. Moore, Canaan Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church.

The Baptist Ministers Conference is presided over by Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., and Rev. Henry G. Jones is secretary.

On Monday the Interfaith Committee wrote President Truman appealing that he take steps "to clear up all technical questions which stand in the way of opening truce talks."

"And most urgently we pray that all sides agree to a ceasefire now, to end the destruction and death which surrounds our negotiations," the letter read. "Can we cut the path to peace with a sword? Mr. President, we earnestly urge you to heed our plea."

Tickets for the prayer meeting for peace can be obtained at the offices of the Interfaith Committee, Hotel Seville, 29 St. and Madison Ave., Suite 225. The phone number is LE 2-1722.



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

## 5 in Baltimore Plead Not Guilty In Smith Act Case

BALTIMORE.—Five Baltimore victims of the Smith Act Friday pleaded not guilty to charges they violated the Smith Act when arraigned before U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut.

The sixth, Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, was granted an extension of time when she informed the judge that she had been unable to find a lawyer willing to take her case. She pointed out that the fact she was followed to the office buildings by a dozen FBI agents was one of the reasons local attorneys were loath to represent her.

Philip Frankfeld, who acted as his own attorney, also expressed a vigorous protest against the FBI's "gang-up" surveillance.

Judge Chestnut set the date for hearing motions Oct. 4. He fixed the trial date tentatively at Nov. 26.

## Aussies Against Japan Treaty

MELBOURNE, (Telepress).

THREE-FOURTHS of all Australians oppose the American "Peace Treaty" with Japan according to a recent Gallup (public opinion) poll. Of the cross section of the community asked: "Are you for or against the Japanese Peace Treaty, which does not require reparations and allows Japan to have armed forces again?" Sixty-three percent were "against" and only 21 percent "for." Sixteen percent had no opinions. Clive Evatt, Chief Secretary (Minister of the Interior) of New South Wales, told a protest meeting at Newcastle recently that the Japanese Peace Treaty is a "monstrous and wicked document" and "a crime against humanity, democracy and the law of God."

## West German Merchants Ask Trade Pact

BERLIN, (Telepress).

More than 100 West German merchants exhibiting at the Leipzig Fair in the German Democratic Republic have issued a resolution demanding that the international trade treaty be endorsed and extended immediately. This resolution was passed after a conference between the West German merchants and the German Democratic Republic Secretary for Inter-German Trade, Josef Orlopp. "The economic problems in Western Germany have to be solved from the point of view of national interests," states the resolution.

In an editorial on the Leipzig Fair and on East-West trade, the West German bourgeois paper Nuernberger Nachrichten compares the position of Western Germany to the position of other West European countries. The paper points out that West Germany's trade with the East is crippled.

It goes on: "While before the war the area today covered by Western Germany sent more than 50 percent of its export goods to East Germany and to East Europe, all West German exports to the Eastern states are now submitted to control by an occupation office at Frankfurt which issues the necessary permits. At the same time, more than 900 categories of goods need a special permit for export to any country."

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
GENEVA, Switzerland.

### ONE OF THE BITTEREST

BEEFS against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint.

It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

THE PROBLEM is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

SO YOU GET the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal,

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

A RECENT STUDY made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

HERE ARE some other details: The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

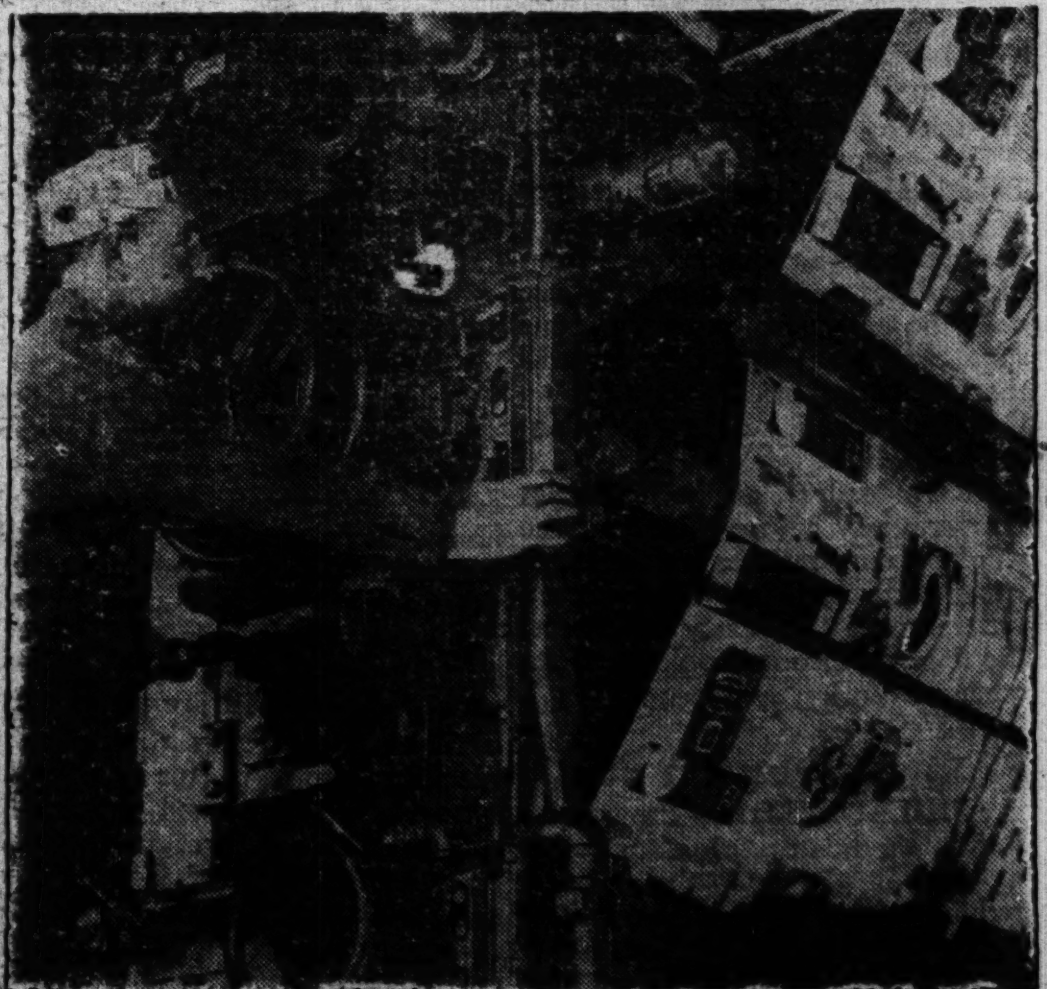
And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading French paper, *Le Monde*.

SUCH ARE SOME FACTS revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

How can we implore the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.



Paper roll off a high-speed rotogravure press.





## HUNG JURY BRINGS MISTRIAL FOR FRAMED NEGRO YOUTH

MERIDIAN, Miss.

A deadlocked jury has led to the ordering of a mistrial here in the case of Ernest Woodson, last of four Negro youths charged with the alleged murder of a white groceryman in what is widely feared is another anti-Negro frameup.

Each of the four have charged that they were brutally beaten and forced to sign "confessions." One of the victims, James Henry Ray, a World War II veteran, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair, while the other two, Bryant Moody and Roosevelt Young, were given life sentences. The convictions are being appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

A sensation was created at Woodson's trial when Moody refused to testify against him, thus forcing the state to rest its case

solely on the alleged "confession." The jury deadlock followed.

The Civil Rights Congress, which brought the case to national attention two weeks ago when it publicized Ray's mother's charge that her son was the victim of a frameup, has called for a continuation of protest messages to Gov. Fielding Wright in Jackson, Miss., against "this latest Mississippi anti-Negro frameup." Earlier this year, the State of Mississippi executed Willie McGee, innocent victim of a "rape" frameup, bringing protests from every corner of the globe.

Ray's mother has declared: "My boy and the other three boys did not kill Mr. McDonald." She said that her son, who was a member of the Reserve Corps, and was scheduled to report for induction into the Army the next morning, had gone to bed early on the night of the slaying in order to catch an early train.

She also asserts that though six pictures exist showing her son's eyes blackened and his head and face swollen as a result of the beating from police officers, the presiding judge at the trial did not allow the jury to examine the photographs.

A new trial for Woodson has been scheduled for next February.

## Blast McCarran Pro-War Talk

CHICAGO.—Replies and protests to Senator McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson.

Rev. Guerrero stated, "War is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than to entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

### AUSSIES OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

# Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the supreme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

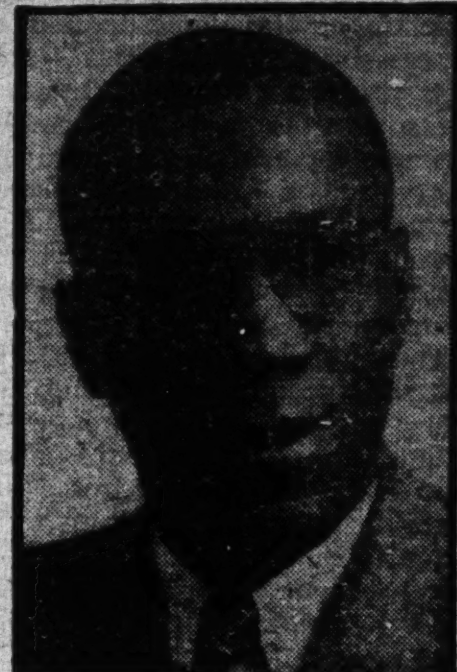
Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in



CROCKETT

the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character 'Sad Sack.' And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect 'affirmed' this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the

growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion, Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor Dirk J. Struik under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories."

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares: "in the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-

## HIGH COURT OPENS FALL TERM; VITAL RULINGS DUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Supreme Court opened its October term with a docket including some of the most far-reaching cases to come before it since the *Died Scott* decision.

One of these is the petition for a rehearing in the case of *U. S. vs. Dennis et al.* This involves the Foley Square conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

Briefs urging the court to reconsider its decision have been filed by attorneys for Eugene Dennis and his co-defendants. Two noted Negro attorneys late last week filed "friends of the court" briefs arguing for a rehearing in this case. A separate brief has been filed on behalf of John Gates, editor of the *Daily Worker*, by John Raeburn Green, St. Louis attorney.

The two Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former Chicago city councilman and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission—argued that if the Smith Act decision is allowed to stand it will hamper the fight of the Negro people for their rights.

Significantly the other important issue before the court directly involves Negro rights. The issue is the constitutionality of the sys-

tem of segregated schools practiced in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

In the case of *School District No. 2 of Clarendon, S. C.*, the NAACP is making a frontal attack on the old Jimcrow "separate but equal" doctrine.

In June, 1950, the Supreme Court in two cases ruled that in graduate schools of universities the "separate but equal" doctrine was not good enough. The NAACP and other groups have sought to have that principle applied at lower educational levels.

The issue of segregated schools is also before the Supreme Court in two other cases—in *Topeka, Kan.*, and in the District of Columbia.

In two other cases the Supreme Court is asked to order the universities of Tennessee and Florida to admit Negro students.

In a Mississippi case, equal pay for Negro teachers is demanded.

The court is also asked to rule on an Illinois law prohibiting "race libel." The leader of the White Circle League, a Klanlike outfit, was fined \$200 for issuing printed material slandering and defaming the Negro people. His appeal to the Supreme Court is supported by the ACLU.

The New York State Feinberg Law and a similar statute in New Jersey, requiring loyalty oaths by teachers, is also before the court. The U. S. Senate, said Haberman,

## Beat McCarthy, Says Wisconsin AFL President

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (FP).—

The fight on Joe McCarthy, smear-senator from Wisconsin, was urged on the lap of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention in the opening address of Pres. George Haberman.

The job of eliminating McCarthyism at its source is labor's job, Haberman told 700 delegates. Wisconsin has lost face with the nation as the result of McCarthy's smearing, the convention was warned. Once known as the nation's leading progressive state, under the leadership of old Bob La Follette, Wisconsin is known now as the home of the chief smear artist in the U. S. Senate, said Haberman.



## Nat Ganley Says:

## Runaway Shop Will Make Ghost Towns in Mich.

By NAT GANLEY

On this side of the Detroit river thousands of Ford Rouge workers are laid off while their jobs are exported to Ohio and other areas.

On the other side of the river the Canadian government proposes to solve mass unemployment in Windsor by exporting the Canadian auto workers to Ohio and other U. S. areas. According to UAW officials auto employment in Windsor is expected to reach 8,000 (of whom over 4,000 would be Ford workers).

That's what the war program on both sides of the river leads to. As Cyril Prince, Labor-Progressive Party organizer in Windsor says: "Homes are to be broken, skilled workers exported like cattle, all to serve Yankee merchants of death." And the small merchants in Dearborn and the down river communities should heed this warning lest their cities are turned into ghost towns because American Ford workers are forced to start running after their fleeting jobs. It's about time to stop running and fight back this menace!

The twin economic grievance of

layoffs and speedup for auto workers is directly caused by the war program of the Wall Street profiteers. Metal shortages, gravity-train new war plants, decentralization as the so-called answer to atomic bombing of plants, the inability of capitalism to have mass production of tanks and cars at the same time, and the destruction of the domestic market for cars by high prices, taxes and rents in face of wage freeze—these are the war-made causes of unemployment in the auto industry today. And the greater the unemployment the more devastating is the speedup whip wielded by management against the employed workers.

Thus, the basic answer to layoffs and speedups in the auto industry is to force through a change in governmental policy from war to peace, from the death-dealing war economy to a peace economy. And jobs in this peace economy can be given a boost by transferring the 60 billions a year now appropriated for destruction to useful public works (hospitals, schools, roads, dams, etc.) and by entering into mutually satisfactory trade agreements with the peace and prosperity sector of the world (the Soviet Union, the Chinese Democratic Republic, the new European democracies) to sell them our Canadian and U. S.-made cars

and trucks. All a peace-time government would have to do to finance this program is to boost the taxes for the rich and decrease it for the poor.

If Walter Reuther was the real middle-roader between Wall St. and the left—which he claims to be—and if the peace demands for a cease-fire in Korea and a Big Five Pact of Peace is too "left" for him—he'd at least take the middle road stand against the economic effects of the war program on the workers.

He'd cut out blabbing about trillion-buck point 4 programs, about false "defense" work solutions and get down to the simple economic facts of life. He'd unite all UAW members in the industry to fight for the Windsor Local 200 demand for 40 hours pay for 32 hours work for Buick Local 599's demand for a government subsidy paying all unemployed auto workers \$60 a week, for the demands of Local 600 and of all UAW locals that there be a joint industry-wide struggle to end speedup and job runaway programs, etc.

That's what the auto workers should make Walter Reuther do in their coming Ford, GM and Chrysler national conferences. Then they should go out and do it themselves, as the only way to force Reuther to move in this direction as well.

## JAPANESE AND INDIAN BUSINESS MEN VIEW CHINA TRADE AS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

PEKING, China (Hsinhua): — Japanese industrialists and businessmen are growing skeptical about the pattern of economic cooperation with the United States as designed by American monopolists, according to reports from Tokyo. Japanese business interests are expressing opinions that cooperation with China would be a better way out for Japan.

The desire of Japanese businessmen for trade with China was expressed in a recent issue of the influential Tokyo economic journal "Toyo Keizai." Takash Okamoto, president of the Daiichi Tsusho Trading Co., complains of the high cost of Japanese steel as a result of importing iron ore and coal from the United States. "This question of the high price of steel will be solved if we can get Chinese ore and coal," he says, adding, "We greatly admire and impressed by the eagerness of Chinese traders to reopen trade with Japan."

In the same issue, Shozo Yamamoto, managing director of the Kyoei Shoji Co. stresses the advisability for Japan to obtain salt from China because of its low costs and availability.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (Telepress).—In view of the "menace" of Japanese commercial expansion, the influential Economic Review published by the Executive Committee of the governing Congress Party states that "India should examine more and more the possibilities of developing its commerce with China to the reciprocal advantage of both countries."

The review is also sharply critical of the American peace treaty for Japan, saying that China, "the chief of Asian nations," should have been consulted in advance on all arrangements concerning Japan.

The closing of Japan's traditional markets in China will make Japan turn toward the markets of Southeast Asia and the sterling zone, comments the Congress Party publication, which it adds, are precisely the markets most important to India. The Economic Review believes that India and Great Britain will find themselves faced with new difficulties in these markets and points to the remarkable recovery of the Japanese textile industry. In the face of these difficulties the review concludes that the solution for India lies in closer trade relations with China,

"our neighbor, with whom we can maintain friendly relations."

PEKING, Sept. 24 (Telepress).—This year's cotton harvest promises to be the greatest in China's history and first reports of new cotton deliveries to the market are already coming in from various parts of China.

According to conservative estimates, the planned target for cotton output this year, which aims to provide the country with nearly 40 percent more cotton than last year, will be fulfilled if not exceeded. With the goal of 950,000 tons, this year's harvest will even exceed by 50 percent the average annual output during the pre-war period from 1931 to 1936 and will beat China's all-time record harvest of 1936.

The price for new cotton has been fixed by the Government at 18 percent over last year's price to help establish a fair ratio between cotton and grain, and thus encourage still further increases in cotton planting next year.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24 (Hsinhua): —Gunny bag industry in east China has been making big strides during the past year with help from the Government. Three new hemp textile mills have been set up this year while four smaller factories are being organized in Shantung province.

The state-operated hemp factory in Chekiang which started operations in August last year, is planning to double its present capacity. The Shanghai mill has enlarged its workshops and equipment, ordered more looms and added a five-story building as a dormitory for workers.

Areas planted to hemp have increased tremendously. In Chekiang province alone, hemp plantations this year have nearly doubled that

## UNITY SLATE WIN ELECTION.

SAN MARINO (ALN).—This tiny independent republic, entirely surrounded by Italy, has returned a communist-socialist majority to its parliament. The election showed 31 seats for the workers' parties and 29 for the Christian Democrats and neo-fascists. The Italian government has been waging a customs war with San Marino in an effort to embarrass the little nation's labor government.

of last year, and the total acreage planned for 1952 will more than triple this year's.

Joint purchasing organizations have played an important part in stabilizing prices and raising the quality of hemp.

## CRC Head Asks Action to Cut High Bail of Smith Act Victims

By ARTHUR McPHAUL  
Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — The Justice Department of the United States is playing a dangerous game with the rights of the American people in its new policy of reaching out and



grabbing citizens as well as non-citizens and holding them without bail in some cases, and in other cases, doing what amounts to imprisoning them without trial.

This is done by setting bail so high that it is impossible for working class leaders to furnish the bail.

In the case of non-citizens, the Justice Department decided that it would cancel bail. The reason they give for cancelling the bail is that it was posted by the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. In the case of the Smith Act victims, they ask for up to \$100,000 bail which they knew would be impossible to raise.

It is fortunate, however, that the Federal Court in this District had a sense of justice and some of its members clearly understood the real fundamental purpose of the right to bail. Judge Arthur Lederle, in restoring to liberty on bail five non-citizens a few weeks ago, said in effect that the Federal Court had no right to become a one man grand jury, that the duty of the Federal Court was to accept prima facie legal tender no matter where it came from—the Civil Rights Congress, or from anywhere else.

This was a victory for those who believe in justice and fair

play. But the Justice Department has not given up its fight to incarcerate citizens as well as non-citizens irrespective of the Bill of Rights. This issue will be tried further in Judge Arthur Lederle's court on Oct. 1, 10 a.m.

In our country the right to bail is as old as the Bill of Rights. Its Eighth Amendment is based on the English Bail Statute. However, like all people's rights, this one has had to be fought for time and time again. Today, the right to bail is in grave danger and it is the duty of every democratic thinking person and organization to see to it that the right to bail is kept sacred and inviolate. If we permit the continuation of the policy of the Justice Department, in holding men and women in jail without bail, to become the custom, then the rights of every person in this country are in serious jeopardy. Now, it seems to me that the labor unions should throw off any hesitations that they have had in the past and decide once and

for all, that they fight for peoples right to bail. That is to say, that unions should take bold action in loaning money from their treasury to post for bail in certain cases. That they should call upon their members to loan any money that they may have to be used for bail in cases of victims of the present wave of hysteria. I am convinced that only in this way can we win this over-all fight as we won the fight against the Criminal Syndicalism laws in the early 20's.

The Civil Rights Congress is unfolding a gigantic campaign against the Smith Act. One of the objectives in this campaign will be to increase substantially the Civil Rights Bail Fund in order that we may be prepared for any sneak attacks that may come from the Department of Justice. We call on unions, organizations as well as individuals, to contact us regarding loans either large or small. This is a ten week campaign and it can succeed if we get the fighting cooperation of all.

## COAL AND IRON POLICE BACK

PITTSBURGH. — A FORMER state attorney general is reviving the old Pennsylvania coal and iron police to prevent the United Mine Workers from organizing.

The charge is leveled by UMW Vice-President Thomas Kennedy against Charles J. Margiotti, the former state official who is operating non-union strip mines in Somerset County.

After union men from neighboring mines picketed Margiotti's property, the company hired Charles "Commando" Kelly, the "one-man-army" of World War II, as chief of guards. Backing up the "one-man-army" and his 10 co-

links are three carloads of state police, Kennedy charges.

This isn't the first time Margiotti and the UMW have been at odds. Last February the union filed suit in federal court to collect \$35,000 in royalties owed the union's pension and welfare fund by a coal company presided over by Margiotti's daughter.

## SIGN HOSIERY PACT

PHILADELPHIA (PF). — Organized hosiery workers have accepted a 2-year contract providing 7 to 13 cents hourly wage increases, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) announced here.

## NEGRO WORKER SEIZED HERE, SENT TO ARKANSAS PRISON

CHICAGO.—A 21-year-old Negro youth is held captive in an Arkansas prison today, the victim of America's modern version of the infamous Fugitive Slave law.

MacElree Askew was virtually kidnaped here by police and returned to Arkansas, it was revealed by attorney Irving Steinberg, 180 W. Washington.

"To allow this outrage to go unnoticed," Steinberg told the Illinois-DuSable Worker, "would be a threat to the freedom of every Negro man and woman in Chicago. The case shows how any Negro here can be condemned to the chain gangs of the South with relative ease by the courtesy of the Chicago police department and State Attorney Boyle's office."

ASKEW, employed in a Chicago packinghouse, came here from Arkansas in 1946 with his wife. Two children were born to them here. Two years ago, his wife left him, returning to Arkansas with the children. Attorney Steinberg indicated correspondence in his possession proving Askew's continued concern and material aid to his wife and children in the past two years.

However, on Sept. 13 the young man's father was informed that his son had been picked up by the Detective Bureau and was being held for non-support. For three days, the elder Askew rushed frantically from one police station to another in search of his son. Each time he was told to "come back tomorrow."

DESPITE a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Steinberg, MacElree Askew was returned to Arkansas in violation of extradition laws.

"On Saturday, Sept. 22, the youth's father received a letter from his son saying he was in jail

in Arkansas and that he needs to get out," attorney Steinberg declared.

"The implications here are shocking, especially in view of the recent actions of the State Attorney's office and the police. It can be stopped by directed pressure."

## Furriers Win \$5 Per Week Pay Increases

CHICAGO. — Minimum wage boosts of \$5 per week were won this week by 400 members of the Fur & Leather Workers in the Chicago fur market.

The wage boosts followed a strike vote by the workers and preparations to shut down the industry here.

Abe Feinglass, union leader, announced also that additional increases, running as high as \$15 a week, were won for many of the workers in settlements with many of the shops after the fur manufacturers' association had agreed on the minimum increase.

The pay boosts, won on a wage reopener in the industry-wide contract, were retroactive to Aug. 5.

## MORE JOIN POLISH UNIONS.

WARSAW (ALN). — Five hundred thousand new members joined the Polish cooperatives last year, bringing the total to six million. New producers co-ops number 3,500, along with 12,000 new co-ops stores.

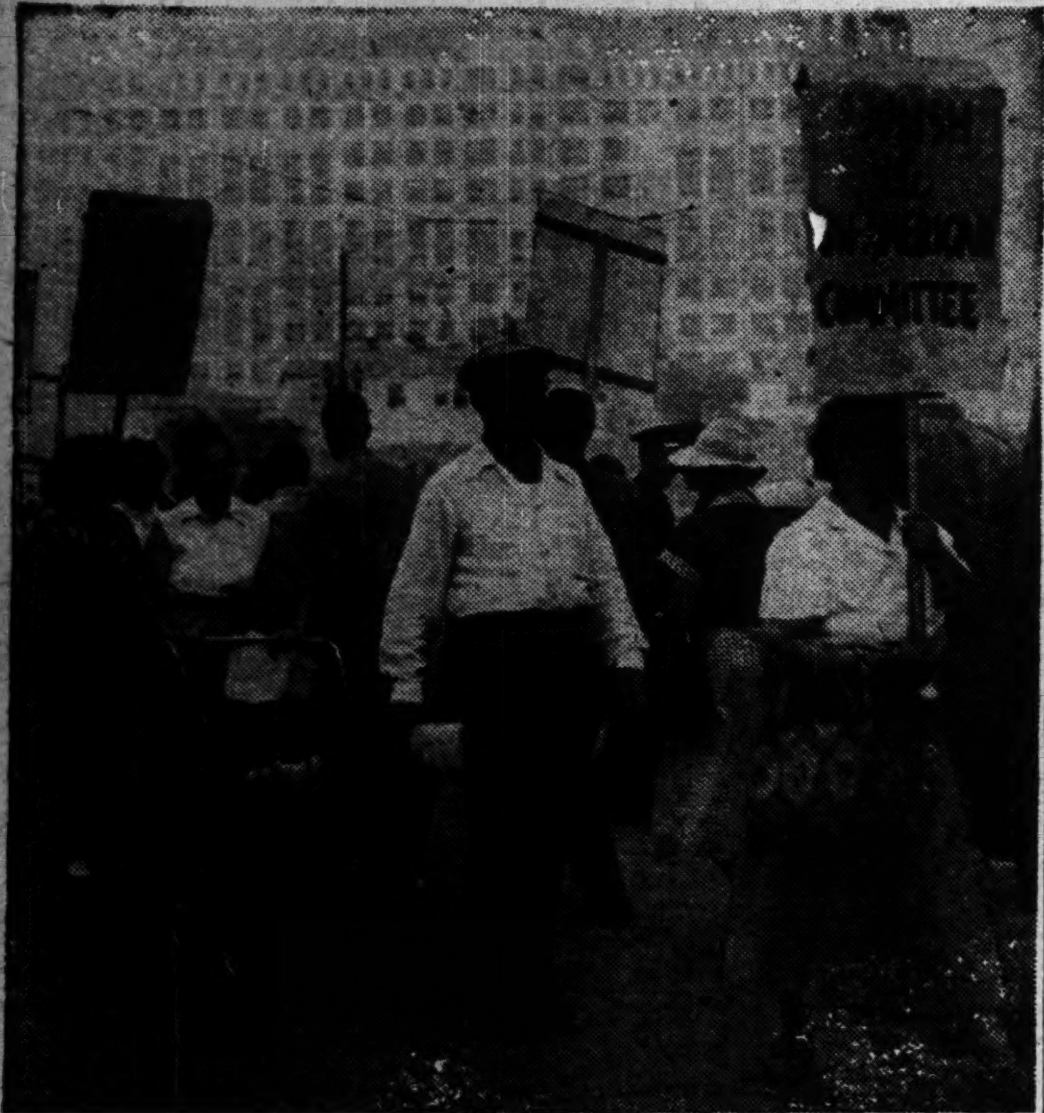


# The Worker

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**ABOLISH THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE** say picket signs in a demonstration at the Federal Building in Los Angeles where the witchhunting committee was in session. Picketing was sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

## NEGRO WOMEN TELL CAPITOL THE STORY OF PERSECUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One hundred and ten Negro women leaders here from 15 states in a "Sojourn for Truth and Justice" left the capital city confident that they had

struck a blow for freedom. Mrs. Beulah Richardson, poet and California women's leader, said the delegation felt that while they had received no encouragement from any of the Government officials they had interviewed, they had placed the story of the persecution of the Negro people before these agencies in a firm and straightforward manner.

Rev. Mother Lena Stokes led the prayers, citing the presence there of women whose sons and husbands were victims of anti-Negro persecution.

There was Mrs. Josephine Grayson, whose husband was one of the Martinsville Seven, executed for a crime they did not commit. There was Mrs. Amy Mallard, whose husband was murdered by a Georgia lynch mob.

There was Mrs. Esland Robeson whose famous husband was threatened by a Peekskill mob; there was Mrs. Louise Patterson, wife of the CRC leader, awaiting a new trial on a framed contempt of Congress charge.

"And all of us represented Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the great scholar who faces prison because of his fight for peace," said one of the women. "And all of us represented Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram, who with her two sons is in a Georgia jail for defending her honor."

A delegation led by Mrs. Angelina Dickerson told the Justice Department of all these cases. Pointing to Mrs. Dorothy Hunton, she told Maceo Hubbard, the department representative, that her husband, Dr. Alpheus Hunton was in prison because as a man of honor he refused to divulge names of contributors to the CRC fund.

At the Pentagon Mrs. Charlotta Pass, publisher of the California Eagle, led a delegation which stressed that Negro soldiers returning from Korea were facing the same persecution and even lynching which greeted Negro vets of World Wars One and Two.

She cited Lt. Leon Gilbert, Sgt. Lawrence Walker, and others.

Then to the surprise of Maj. Gen. Shaw she opened a little box which contained a toy, a small grinning figure, a minstrel show caricature of a Negro which, when wound up, dances a jig.

That, she added, is being made by the thousands in occupied Japan. It is an insult to the Negro people.

It could not be manufactured in Japan without encouragement of the U. S. occupation authorities.

A woman delegate asked Gen. Shaw if he believed in segregation in the Army.

"I can't answer that," he said. "I have no feeling one way or the other. We simply take orders."

Mrs. Halois Moorehead told newsmen the delegates were of one mind that there must be a permanent national organization of Negro women growing out of their Sojourn.

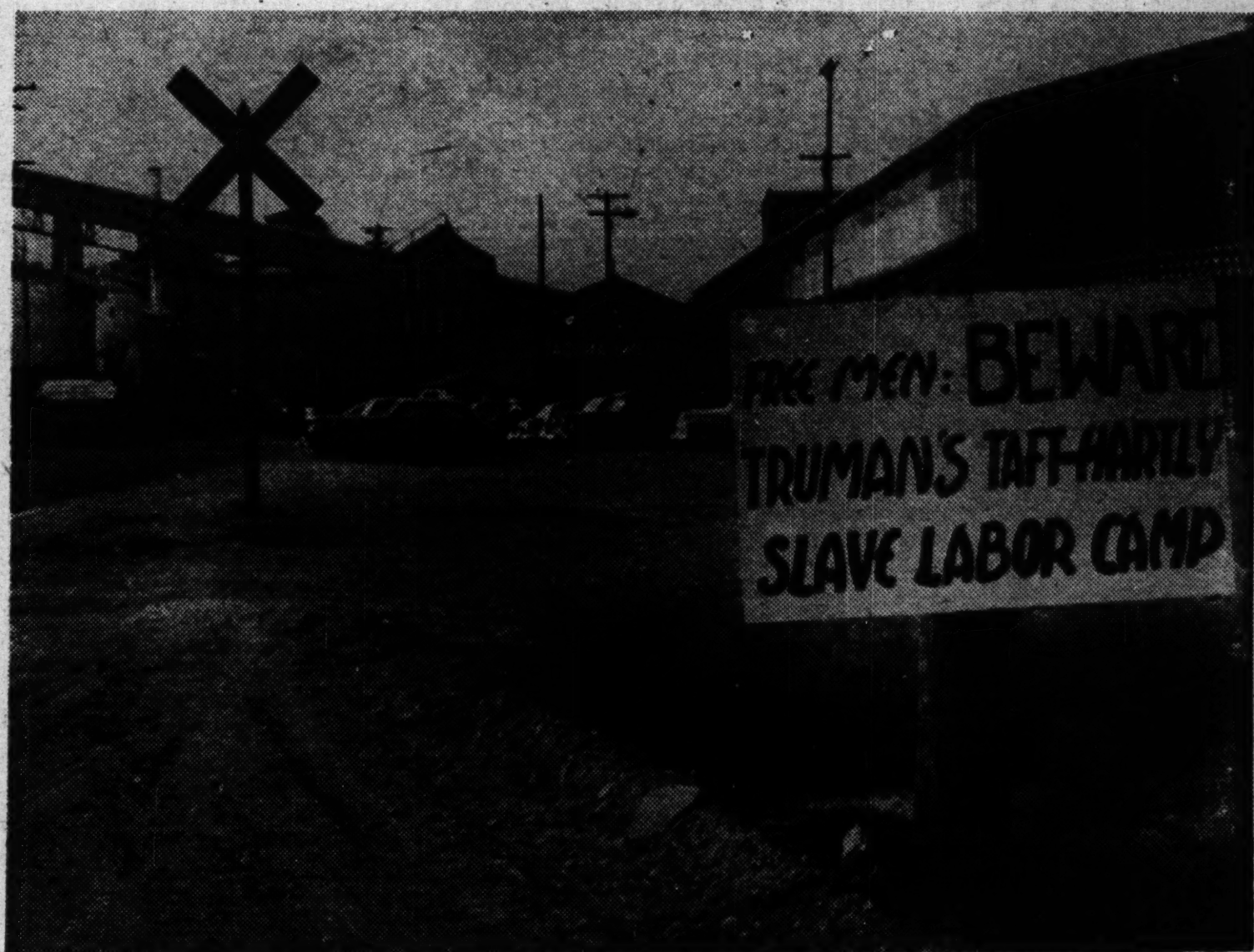
"At our business meeting this morning, delegates announced that in their cities and states they are ready to go in building local organizations. We have discussed establishing a national magazine," she said.

One project in which many have expressed interest, she said, is to send a delegation of 1,000 Negro women or more to Georgia to demand the release of Mrs. Ingram.

# WILL IT BE PEACE OR BIGGER WAR IN KOREA?

## London Times Asks Peace At 38th Parallel

— See Story on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5 —



**SIGNS POSTED** at entrances to American Smelting and Refining Co., Tacoma, Wash., operation, show what workers think of Truman's injunction which halted the nationwide copper strike for wages, health and welfare.

## Erect Sign After Injunction: 'Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp'

TACOMA, Wash. — TACOMA SMELTER HERE, where workers have been forced back to work by Presidential injunction, has been branded "Truman's Taft-Hartley Slave Labor Camp" in signs posted at entrances to the plant.

Members of Smeltermen's Local 25, like their brother Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers unionists, have been forced back to work

after a court order ended the nationwide copper strike for wages and health and welfare gains. They don't like it and they are showing it.

Many Tacoma workers are appearing on the job with "SLAVE" printed across the front of their hard hats and prison-type numbers on their backs.

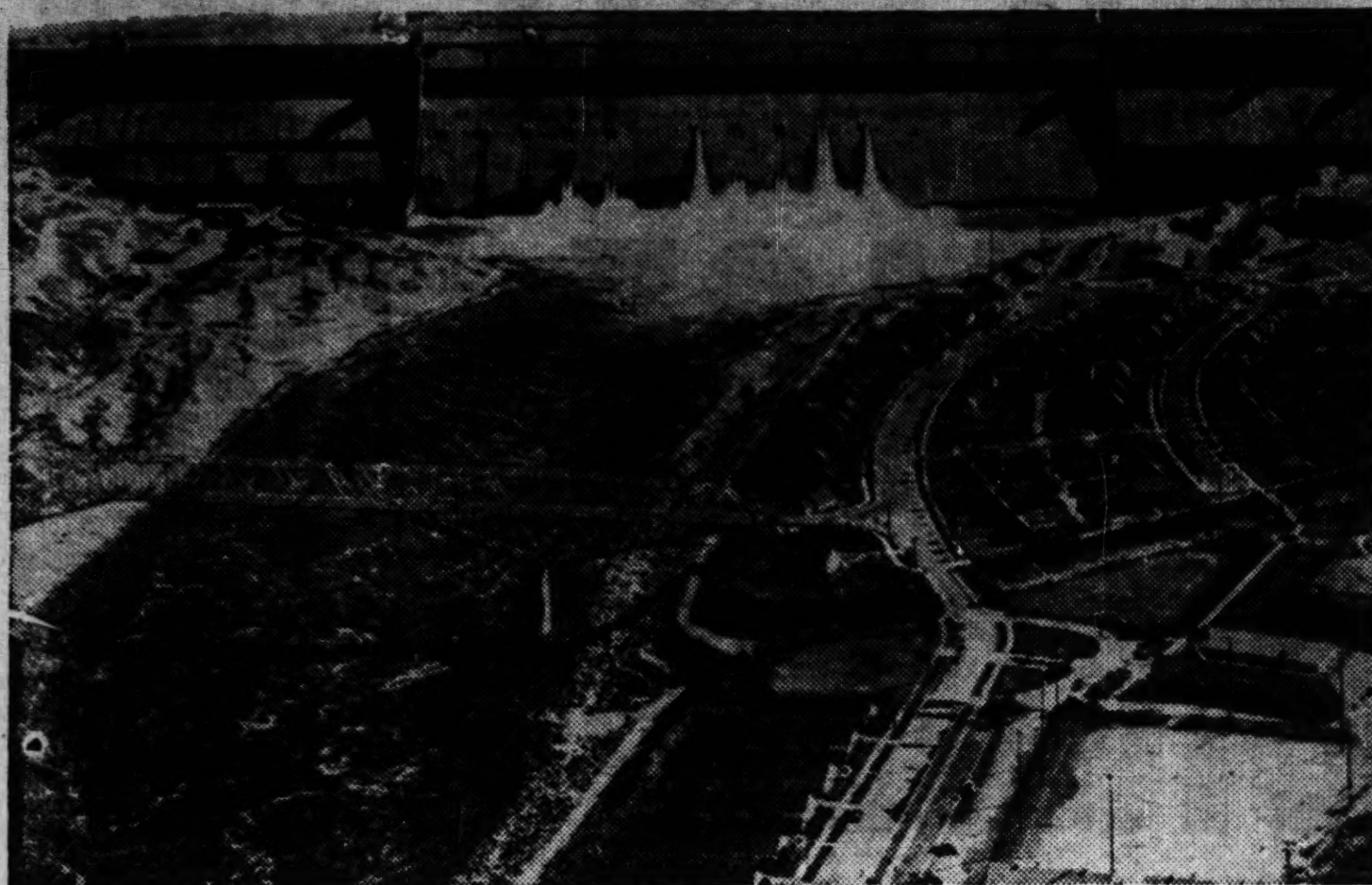
A special new supervisory post has been created by the company

to take charge of removing chalked, painted and posted signs such as "Let Harry Get the Copper Out" and "Why Work up a Sweat? This is a Cooling Off Period."

These signs mysteriously appear and re-appear throughout the plant. So far the only time the new supervisor has edged ahead of the workers in this game is over the week-ends.



## Power for Aluminum Trust, No Water to Farmers



**RUNNING LOW**—Bad news for farmers in the Grand Coulee irrigation project of central Washington is the drought which has slowed down the Columbia River. Water for farms has been cut off so the Aluminum Company of America can use remaining power for its huge plant in Vancouver.

## Baptist Ministers Back Vigils for Korea Peace

**3 Prayer Meetings Will Be Held in New York Sunday Afternoon**

**POWERFUL IMPETUS** was given to three public peace vigils in Manhattan Sunday by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York which endorsed the meetings sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action. The three peace rallies for peace in Korea will be held simultaneously on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34th St., and 8th Ave., St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., and Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave.

The Baptist Ministers Conference declared that "we ministers feel strongly our responsibility to our people. We know their fervent desire for peace. For that reason we support the Interfaith Committee and its plans for public prayer and vigil for peace in Korea."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro historian and peace champion, will be a featured speaker at the meetings.

The statement from the Baptist Ministers declared:

"We, who preach the word of the Prince of Peace, remember His sermon, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"Our children kill and die in Korea today. For more than a year this war has been their way of life. In its wake has flanked bigotry and race hatred."

"Segregation and discrimination which is the pattern in the United States follow them to the battlefield."

"At home, a year of war has brought an insistent increase of incidents against our people. War-time intensifies living problems for us. When we speak for peace in Korea, we speak for the deepest desire of our people. Peace is the way of God. For these reasons we are ready to join in public prayer and vigil with those who seek peace in Korea now."

The statement was signed by Rev. C. B. Wilson, Southern Baptist Church; Rev. Edward McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church; Rev. Ed. Moore, Canaan Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church.

The Baptist Ministers Conference is presided over by Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., and Rev. Henry C. Jones is secretary.

On Monday the Interfaith Committee wrote President Truman appealing that he take steps "to clear up all technical questions which stand in the way of opening truce talks."

"And most urgently we pray that all sides agree to a ceasefire now, to end the destruction and death which surrounds our negotiations," the letter read. "Can we cut the path to peace with a sword? Mr. President, we earnestly urge you to heed our plea."

Tickets for the prayer meeting for peace can be obtained at the offices of the Interfaith Committee, Hotel Seville, 29 St. and Madison Ave., Suite 225. The phone number is LE 2-1722.

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
GENEVA, Switzerland.

**ONE OF THE BITTEREST** BEEFS against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint.

It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

**THE PROBLEM** is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

**SO YOU GET** the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal,

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

A RECENT STUDY made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

HERE ARE some other details: The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading French paper, *Le Monde*.

SUCH ARE SOME FACTS revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

How can we implore the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

## 5 in Baltimore Plead Not Guilty in Smith Act Case

**BALTIMORE**—Five Baltimore victims of the Smith Act Friday pleaded not guilty to charges they violated the Smith Act when arraigned before U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut.

The sixth, Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, was granted an extension of time when she informed the judge that she had been unable to find a lawyer willing to take her case. She pointed out that the fact she was followed to the office buildings by a dozen FBI agents was one of the reasons local attorneys were loath to represent her.

Philip Frankfeld, who acted as his own attorney, also expressed a vigorous protest against the FBI's "gang-up" surveillance.

Judge Chestnut set the date for hearing motions Oct. 4. He fixed the trial date tentatively at Nov. 26.

## Aussies Against Japan Treaty

MELBOURNE, (Telepress).

**THREE-FOURTHS** of all Australians oppose the American "Peace Treaty" with Japan according to a recent Gallup (public opinion) poll. Of the cross section of the community asked: "Are you for or against the Japanese Peace Treaty, which does not require reparations and allows Japan to have armed forces again?" Sixty-three percent were "against" and only 21 percent "for." Sixteen percent had no opinions. Clive Evatt, Chief Secretary (Minister of the Interior) of New South Wales, told a protest meeting at Newcastle recently that the Japanese Peace Treaty is a "monstrous and wicked document" and "a crime against humanity, democracy and the law of God."

## West German Merchants Ask Trade Pact

BERLIN, (Telepress).

More than 100 West German merchants exhibiting at the Leipzig Fair in the German Democratic Republic have issued a resolution demanding that the international trade treaty be endorsed and extended immediately. This resolution was passed after a conference between the West German merchants and the German Democratic Republic Secretary for Inter-German Trade, Josef Orlopp. "The economic problems in Western Germany have to be solved from the point of view of national interests," states the resolution.

In an editorial on the Leipzig Fair and on East-West trade, the West German bourgeois paper *Nuernberger Nachrichten* compares the position of Western Germany to the position of other West European countries. The paper points out that West Germany's trade with the East is crippled.

It goes on: "While before the war the area today covered by Western Germany sent more than 50 percent of its export goods to East Germany and to East Europe, all West German exports to the Eastern states are now submitted to control by an occupation office at Frankfurt which issues the necessary permits. At the same time, more than 900 categories of goods need a special permit for export to any country."



Paper roll off a high-speed rotogravure press.





## HUNG JURY BRINGS MISTRIAL FOR FRAMED NEGRO YOUTH

MERIDIAN, Miss. A deadlocked jury has led to the ordering of a mistrial here in the case of Ernest Woodson, last of four Negro youths charged with the alleged murder of a white groceryman in what is widely feared is another anti-Negro frameup.

Each of the four have charged that they were brutally beaten and forced to sign "confessions." One of the victims, James Henry Ray, a World War II veteran, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair, while the other two, Bryant Moody and Roosevelt Young, were given life sentences. The convictions are being appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

A sensation was created at Woodson's trial when Moody refused to testify against him, thus forcing the state to rest its case

solely on the alleged "confession." The jury deadlock followed.

The Civil Rights Congress, which brought the case to national attention two weeks ago when it publicized Ray's mother's charge that her son was the victim of a frameup, has called for a continuation of protest messages to Gov. Fielding Wright in Jackson, Miss., against "this latest Mississippi anti-Negro frameup." Earlier this year, the State of Mississippi executed Willie McGee, innocent victim of a "rape" frameup, bringing protests from every corner of the globe.

Ray's mother has declared: "My boy and the other three boys did not kill Mr. McDonald." She said that her son, who was a member of the Reserve Corps, and was scheduled to report for induction into the Army the next morning, had gone to bed early on the night of the slaying in order to catch an early train.

She also asserts that though six pictures exist showing her son's eyes blackened and his head and face swollen as a result of the beating from police officers, the presiding judge at the trial did not allow the jury to examine the photographs.

A new trial for Woodson has been scheduled for next February.

## Blast McCarran Pro-War Talk

CHICAGO.—Replies and protests to Senator McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson.

Rev. Guerrero stated, "War is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than to entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

### AUSSIES OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

# Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the su-

preme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

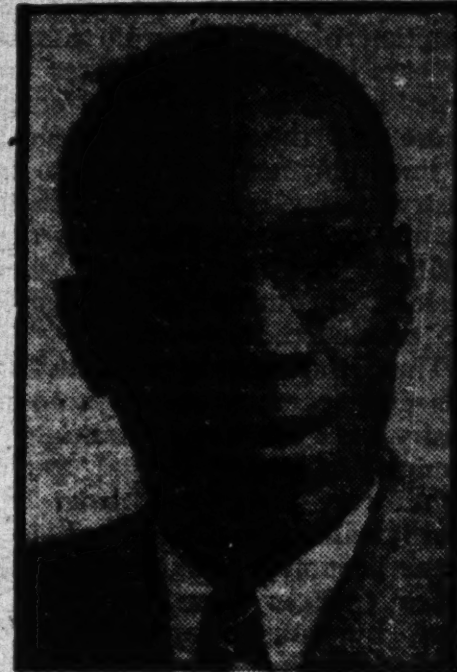
Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in



CROCKETT

the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character "Sad Sack." And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect 'affirmed' this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the

growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion, Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor Dirk J. Struik under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories."

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares. "In the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-

## HIGH COURT OPENS FALL TERM; VITAL RULINGS DUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Supreme Court opened its October term with a docket including some of the most far-reaching cases to come before it since the Dred Scott decision.

One of these is the petition for a rehearing in the case of U. S. vs. Dennis et al. This involves the Foley Square conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

Briefs urging the court to reconsider its decision have been filed by attorneys for Eugene Dennis and his co-defendants. Two noted Negro attorneys last week filed briefs in this case. They have been filed by John R. R. St. Louis attorney.

The two Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former Chicago city councilman and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission—argued that if the Smith Act decision is allowed to stand it will hamper the fight of the Negro people for their rights.

Significantly the other important issue before the court directly involves Negro rights. The issue is the constitutionality of the sys-

tem of segregated schools practiced in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

In the case of School District No. 2 of Clarendon, S. C., the NAACP is making a frontal attack on the old Jimcrow "separate but equal" doctrine.

In June, 1950, the Supreme Court in two cases ruled that in graduate schools of universities the "separate but equal" doctrine was not good enough. The NAACP and other groups have sought to have that principle applied at lower educational levels. The issue of segregated schools is also before the Supreme Court in two other cases—in Topeka, Kan., and in the District of Columbia.

In two other cases the Supreme Court is asked to order the universities of Tennessee and Florida to admit Negro students.

In a Mississippi case, equal pay for Negro teachers is demanded.

The court is also asked to rule on an Illinois law prohibiting "race libel." The leader of the White Circle League, a Klanlike outfit, was fined \$200 for issuing printed material slandering and defaming the Negro people. His appeal to the Supreme Court is supported by the ACLU.

The New York State Feinberg Law and a similar statute in New Jersey, requiring loyalty oaths by teachers, is also before the court.

## Tenants Want Shogren Ouster

CHICAGO.—The removal of Chicago Area Rent Director, Norman B. Shogren, was demanded by the Chicago Tenant and Consumer Council, in a letter to President Truman, charging the rent official with persistent violation of tenants rights.

"It is not unusual for tenants receipts proving overcharges to be 'lost' mysteriously from the files of the Area Rent Office or for landlord's petitions for increases to appear as mysteriously in the files without the required notice to tenants," declared the letter, signed by Jo Collier, Executive Secretary of the Council.

The letter also charged Shogren's office with "determining rent on the basis of the color of skin, and not on the condition of the building or services." It cited the case of the building located at 221-225 E. 2 St. and 2302-2320 Cottage Grove Ave. where rent is \$27.50 per month for white tenants and \$18.50 per week and up for Negro tenants.

## Beat McCarthy, Says Wisconsin AFL President

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (FP).—

The fight on Joe McCarthy, smear-senator from Wisconsin, was urged on the lap of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention in the opening address of Pres. George Haberman.

The job of eliminating McCarthyism at its source is labor's job, Haberman told 700 delegates. Wisconsin has lost face with the nation as the result of McCarthy's smearing, the convention was warned. Once known as the nation's leading progressive state, under the leadership of old Bob La Follette, Wisconsin is known now as the home of the chief smear artist in the U.S. Senate, said Haberman.



## Nat Ganley Says:

# Runaway Shop Will Make Ghost Towns in Mich.

By NAT GANLEY

On this side of the Detroit river thousands of Ford Rouge workers are laid off while their jobs are exported to Ohio and other areas.

On the other side of the river the Canadian government proposes to solve mass unemployment in Windsor by exporting the Canadian auto workers to Ohio and other U. S. areas. According to UAW officials auto employment in Windsor is expected to reach 8,000 (of whom over 4,000 would be Ford workers).

That's what the war program on both sides of the river leads to. As Cyril Prince, Labor-Progressive Party organizer in Windsor says: "Homes are to be broken, skilled workers exported like cattle, all to serve Yankee merchants of death." And the small merchants in Dearborn and the down river communities should heed this warning lest their cities are turned into ghost towns because American Ford workers are forced to start running after their fleeing jobs. It's about time to stop, running and fight back this menace!

The twin economic grievance of

layoffs and speedup for auto workers is directly caused by the war program of the Wall Street profiteers. Metal shortages, gravity-train new war plants, decentralization as the so-called answer to atomic bombing of plants, the inability of capitalism to have mass production of tanks and cars at the same time, and the destruction of the domestic market for cars by high prices, taxes and rents in face of wage freeze—These are the war-made causes of unemployment in the auto industry today. And the greater the unemployment the more devastating is the speedup whip wielded by management against the employed workers.

Thus, the basic answer to layoffs and speedups in the auto industry is to force through a change in governmental policy from war to peace, from the death-dealing war economy to a peace economy. And jobs in this peace economy can be given a boost by transferring the 60 billions a year now appropriated for destruction to useful public works (hospitals, schools, roads, dams, etc.) and by entering into mutually satisfactory trade agreements with the peace and prosperity sector of the world (the Soviet Union, the Chinese Democratic Republic, the new European democracies) to sell them our Canadian and U. S.-made cars

and trucks. All a peace-time government would have to do to finance this program is to boost the taxes for the rich and decrease it for the poor.

If Walter Reuther was the real middle-roader between Wall St., and the left—which he claims to be—and if the peace demands for a cease-fire in Korea and a Big Five Pact of Peace is too "left" for him—he'd at least take the middle road stand against the economic effects of the war program on the workers.

He'd cut out blabbing about trillion-buck point 4 programs, about false "defense" work solutions and get down to the simple economic facts of life. He'd unite all UAW members in the industry to fight for the Windsor Local 200 demand for 40 hours pay for 32 hours work for Buick Local 599's demand for a government subsidy paying all unemployed auto workers \$60 a week, for the demands of Local 600 and of all UAW locals that there be a joint industry-wide struggle to end speedup and job runaway programs, etc.

That's what the auto workers should make Walter Reuther do in their coming Ford, GM and Chrysler national conferences. Then they should go out and do it themselves, as the only way to force Reuther to move in this direction as well.

## NEGRO WORKER SEIZED HERE, SENT TO ARKANSAS PRISON

CHICAGO.—A 21-year-old Negro youth is held captive in an Arkansas prison today, the victim of America's modern version of the infamous Fugitive Slave law. MacElree Askew was virtually kidnapped here by police and returned to Arkansas, it was revealed by attorney Irving Steinberg, 180 W. Washington.

"To allow this outrage to go unnoticed," Steinberg told the Illinois-DuSable Worker, "would be a threat to the freedom of every Negro man and woman in Chicago. The case shows how any Negro here can be condemned to the chain gangs of the South with relative ease by the courtesy of the Chicago police department and State Attorney Boyle's office."

ASKEW, employed in a Chicago packinghouse, came here from Arkansas in 1946 with his wife. Two children were born to them here. Two years ago, his wife left him, returning to Arkansas with the children. Attorney Steinberg indicated correspondence in his possession proving Askew's continued concern and material aid to his wife and children in the past two years.

However, on Sept. 13 the young man's father was informed that his son had been picked up by the Detective Bureau and was being held for non-support. For three days, the elder Askew rushed frantically from one police station to another in search of his son. Each time he was told to "come back tomorrow."

DESPITE a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Steinberg, MacElree Askew was returned to Arkansas in violation of extradition laws.

"On Saturday, Sept. 22, the youth's father received a letter from his son saying he was in jail

in Arkansas and that he needs to get out," attorney Steinberg declared.

"The implications here are shocking, especially in view of the recent actions of the State Attorney's office and the police. It can be stopped by directed pressure."

## Furriers Win \$5 Per Week Pay Increases

CHICAGO.—Minimum wage boosts of \$5 per week were won this week by 400 members of the Fur & Leather Workers in the Chicago fur market.

The wage boosts followed a strike vote by the workers and preparations to shut down the industry here.

Abe Feinglass, union leader, announced also that additional increases, running as high as \$15 a week, were won for many of the workers in settlements with many of the shops after the fur manufacturers' association had agreed on the minimum increase.

The pay boosts, won on a wage reopener in the industry-wide contract, were retroactive to Aug. 5.

## MORE JOIN POLISH UNIONS.

WARSAW (ALN).—Five hundred thousand new members joined the Polish cooperatives last year, bringing the total to six million. New producers co-ops number 3,500, along with 12,000 new co-ops stores.

## JAPANESE AND INDIAN BUSINESS MEN VIEW CHINA TRADE AS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

PEKING, China (Hsinhua).—Japanese industrialists and businessmen are growing skeptical about the pattern of economic cooperation with the United States as designed by American monopolists, according to reports from Tokyo. Japanese business interests are expressing opinions that cooperation with China would be a better way out for Japan.

The desire of Japanese businessmen for trade with China was expressed in a recent issue of the influential Tokyo economic journal "Toyo Keizai." Takash Okamoto, president of the Daiichi Tsusho Trading Co., complains of the high cost of Japanese steel as a result of importing iron ore and coal from the United States. "This question of the high price of steel will be solved if we can get Chinese ore and coal," he says, adding, "We greatly admire and impressed by the eagerness of Chinese traders to reopen trade with Japan."

In the same issue, Shozo Yamamoto, managing director of the Kyoei Shoji Co. stresses the advisability for Japan to obtain salt from China because of its low costs and availability.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (Telepress).—In view of the "menace" of Japanese commercial expansion, the influential Economic Review published by the Executive Committee of the governing Congress Party states that "India should examine more and more the possibilities of developing its commerce with China to the reciprocal advantage of both countries."

The review is also sharply critical of the American peace treaty for Japan, saying that China, "the chief of Asian nations," should have been consulted in advance on all arrangements concerning Japan.

The closing of Japan's traditional markets in China will make Japan turn toward the markets of Southeast Asia and the sterling zone, comments the Congress Party publication, which it adds, are precisely the markets most important to India. The Economic Review believes that India and Great Britain will find themselves faced with new difficulties in these markets and points to the remarkable recovery of the Japanese textile industry. In the face of these difficulties the review concludes that the solution for India lies in an effort to establish closer trade relations with China.

"our neighbor, with whom we can maintain friendly relations."

PEKING, Sept. 24 (Telepress).—This year's cotton harvest promises to be the greatest in China's history and first reports of new cotton deliveries to the market are already coming in from various parts of China.

According to conservative estimates, the planned target for cotton output this year, which aims to provide the country with nearly 40 percent more cotton than last year, will be fulfilled if not exceeded. With the goal of 950,000 tons, this year's harvest will even exceed by 50 percent the average annual output during the pre-war period from 1931 to 1936 and will beat China's all-time record harvest of 1936.

The price for new cotton has been fixed by the Government at 18 percent over last year's price to help establish a fair ratio between cotton and grain, and thus encourage still further increases in cotton planting next year.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24 (Hsinhua).—Gunny bag industry in east China has been making big strides during the past year with help from the Government. Three new hemp textile mills have been set up this year while four smaller factories are being organized in Shantung province.

The state-operated hemp factory in Chekiang which started operations in August last year, is planning to double its present capacity. The Shanghai mill has enlarged its workshops and equipment, ordered more looms and added a five-story building as a dormitory for workers.

Areas planted to hemp have increased tremendously. In Chekiang province alone, hemp plantations this year have nearly doubled that

## UNITY SLATE WIN ELECTION.

SAN MARINO (ALN).—This tiny independent republic, entirely surrounded by Italy, has returned a communist-socialist majority to its parliament. The election showed 31 seats for the workers' parties and 29 for the Christian Democrats and neo-fascists. The Italian government has been waging a customs war with San Marino in an effort to embarrass the little nation's labor government.

of last year, and the total acreage planned for 1952 will more than triple this year's.

Joint purchasing organizations have played an important part in stabilizing prices and raising the quality of hemp.

## CRC Head Asks Action to Cut High Bail of Smith Act Victims

By ARTHUR MCPHAUL  
Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — The Justice Department of the United States is playing a dangerous game with the rights of the American people in its new policy of reaching out and

grabbing citizens as well as non-citizens and holding them without bail in some cases, and in other cases, doing what amounts to imprisoning them without trial.

This is done by setting bail so high that it is impossible for working class leaders to furnish the bail.

In the case of non-citizens, the Justice Department decided that it would cancel bail. The reason they give for cancelling the bail is that it was posted by the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund. In the case of the Smith Act victims, they ask for up to \$100,000 bail which they knew would be impossible to raise.

It is fortunate, however, that the Federal Court in this District had a sense of justice and some of its members clearly understood the real fundamental purpose of the right to bail. Judge Arthur Lederle, in restoring to liberty on bail five non-citizens a few weeks ago, said in effect that the Federal Court had no right to become a one man grand jury, that the duty of the Federal Court was to accept prima facie legal tender no matter where it came from—the Civil Rights Congress, or from anywhere else.

This was a victory for those who believe in justice and fair

play. But the Justice Department has not given up its fight to incarcerate citizens as well as non-citizens irrespective of the Bill of Rights. This issue will be tried further in Judge Arthur Lederle's court on Oct. 1, 10 a.m.

In our country the right to bail is as old as the Bill of Rights. Its Eighth Amendment is based on the English Bail Statute. However, like all people's rights, this one has had to be fought for time and time again. Today, the right to bail is in grave danger and it is the duty of every democratic thinking person and organization to see to it that the right to bail is kept sacred and inviolate. If we permit the continuation of the policy of the Justice Department, in holding men and women in jail without bail, to become the custom, then the rights of every person in this country are in serious jeopardy. Now, it seems to me that the labor unions should throw off any hesitations that they have had in the past and decide once and

for all, that they fight for peoples right to bail. That is to say, that unions should take bold action in loaning money from their treasury to post for bail in certain cases. That they should call upon their members to loan any money that they may have to be used for bail in cases of victims of the present wave of hysteria. I am convinced that only in this way can we win this over-all fight as we won the fight against the Criminal Syndicalism laws in the early 20's.

The Civil Rights Congress is unfolding a gigantic campaign against the Smith Act. One of the objectives in this campaign will be to increase substantially the Civil Rights Bail Fund in order that we may be prepared for any sneak attacks that may come from the Department of Justice. We call on unions, organizations as well as individuals, to contact us regarding loans either large or small. This is a ten week campaign and it can succeed if we get the fighting cooperation of all.

## COAL AND IRON POLICE BACK

PITTSBURGH. A FORMER state attorney general is reviving the old Pennsylvania coal and iron police to prevent the United Mine Workers from organizing.

The charge is leveled by UMW Vice-President Thomas Kennedy against Charles J. Margiotti, the former state official who is operating non-union strip mines in Somerset County.

After union men from neighboring mines picketed Margiotti's property, the company hired Charles "Commando" Kelly, the "one-man-army" of World War II, as chief of guards. Backing up the "one-man-army" and his 10 co-

links are three earloads of state police, Kennedy charges.

This isn't the first time Margiotti and the UMW have been at odds. Last February the union filed suit in federal court to collect \$35,000 in royalties owed the union's pension and welfare fund by a coal company presided over by Margiotti's daughter.

## SIGN HOSIERY PACT

PHILADELPHIA (PF).—Organized hosiery workers have accepted a 2-year contract providing 7 to 13 cents hourly wage increases, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) announced here.



# Urge GM Conferees to Scrap 5-Yr. Contract

DETROIT.—Michigan progressive UAW forces called on delegates to the national UAW General Motors conference held last Saturday to back demands for a 10 percent wage increase, for abrogation of the present five-year contract, for negotiating the 30-hour week with 40 hour pay and for a united fight against speedup.

A leaflet was distributed to delegates of the 350,000 GM workers by the Michigan progressive UAW forces organized in an anti-Reuther caucus and headed up by Carl Stellato, president of Local 600 and Coburn Walker, president of the Chevrolet Local 659 in Flint.

Meanwhile demands from the growing ranks of unemployed auto

## PROGRESSIVES SEEK 10 PERCENT WAGE INCREASE

workers in Michigan, victims of the Wall Street war economy and armament program were causing consternation in the camp of UAW president Walter P. Reuther. Reuther himself spoke to two specially organized caucus meetings in Detroit, making 2½ hours speeches, where he said that he had done more to put bread in the mouths of the auto workers than any other person in the UAW.

Here are some comments of Reuther's at the East Side caucus at Midland Steel local:

"... C. E. Wilson called me up and yelled for help and we bulldozed our way through the copper problem.

"In 1947 I urged that all the

scrap iron be gathered from all the world's battlefields, but they wouldn't listen to me, so we have a steel shortage. I know what speedup is I worked in the Briggs Waterloo plant. (ed. note that was about 21 years ago and he was an apprentice.)

On the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, Reuther said that it was a phony demand because he predicts a labor shortage. This policy of the 30-hour week with 40 hour pay is aimed at "dissipating the power of our union." He then said that our struggle is for more goods and not more leisure.

He then said that the UAW was at its most powerful stage because it had 550 full time organizers,

the most in history and this shows the growth of the union. He of course forgot to add they get \$140 a week and at present the UAW has one of the highest unemployed

rolls of members of its history. Reuther's speech started at 8 p.m. and then questions and answers were called for. The workers who had to get up at 5:30, left the meeting to Reuther and his organizers.

## Other Chrysler Locals Say They'll Back Dodge Strike

HAMTRAMCK.—The CIO Auto Workers Dodge Local 3 membership meeting last Sunday approved the recommendation of its shop stewards, plant committee and local union officers that strike vote be taken in order to halt mounting speedup by the Chrysler-Dodge management.

This action which may culminate in a strike by close to 30,000 Dodge UAW members may also, as reported, bring solidarity action, meaning walkouts by Chrysler workers in other plants who also suffer from speedup while many of their fellow workers are being permanently laid off. The solidarity action with the Dodge workers was voted recently at a city-wide meeting of Chrysler local union plant committees. The solidarity backing was reported to Dodge workers by their union committeemen at various department meetings.

Also in the demands of the Dodge workers is that one chief steward, one alternate steward, one line steward from the final assembly line and the chairman of the union plant committee and two rank and file workers, all of whom are fired by the Dodge management for leading the workers in struggles against speedup, shall be rehired with back pay.

Union plant committees in other Chrysler plants outside Dodge are

being told by management to "wait till we get the situation set at Dodge's, you guys will not be so cocky." This means, of course, that if the union takes a licking at Dodge, then union plant committees and stewards will be weakened in their fight on grievances in their respective plants. It is for this reason that plant committees who lead close to 80,000 Chrysler UAW members in Detroit plants are saying that strike action by the Dodge workers has to be backed up.

Meanwhile the UAW top brass have been blasted off their swivel chairs by the united, militant actions of the shop leaders and rank and file. It is reported in the last issue of "Dodge Main News," organ of Local 3, that Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, has agreed to call a nationwide Chrysler union confere to tackle war-made layoffs, speedup, attacks on the union and its long-won working conditions.

Without a doubt there will be scorching criticism of UAW President Walter Reuther's war contract that he hoped had tied the workers down for five years with no strike clause, penny raises from the escalator clause and vicious anti-union speedup clause known as the company security clause that penalizes and fires workers who "don't make production."

# Michigan Edition The WORKER

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## 'Reich Rearmament Wedge for War' - Hill

DETROIT.—The only peace candidate running among the 18 nominated for the nine posts on Detroit's City Council, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, national known Negro leader in a special message termed the rearmament of Germany a betrayal not only to the living but to the dead. The election is on Nov. 6.

Mr. Hill's statement follows: "The rearmament of Germany is a betrayal not only to the living but also to the dead. It is opening a wedge for World War III. Such propaganda is morally and spiritually wrong and cannot do anything but bring disaster. But by no stretch of the imagination will

the rearmament of Western Germany bring peace." On the contrary, it exonerates the Hitler policy and therefore must be condemned by every peace-loving citizen. The appeasement policy of cahnng the Polish borders only adds insults to injury. The present borders were defined after the defeat of the enemies of mankind—Hitler and his hordes. To endeavor to change the boundaries is worst than highway robbery, for historically, these territories belong to Poland and were regained at a price of millions of lives and the blood of the man of these lands.

"Those responsible must be made to know that the American people will unite with the Poles and others to prevent such a calamity happening.

"If elected to the Common Council, I will do everything to see that the Council speaks out against these injustices and will see that the United Nations will fight any attempt to thwart such a betrayal."

A new headquarters for the Hill campaign has been opened at 1723 St. Antoine at Gratiot. Regular meetings of the campaign committee take place there Friday at 8 p.m.

## GM Worker Shows War Production Won't Solve Layoffs: Asks 30 Hr. Week at Full Pay

DETROIT.—War contracts are no solution to layoffs, declares Al Millstein in a letter to "The Forgem," organ of Local 262, UAW, at Chevrolet Forge here.

Millstein points out that production of war goods is accompanied by a cut in production of automobiles and other consumer items, by inflation and tax increases. He describes his own depleted pay check and increased food budget to prove the point that "war certainly will not bring prosperity. Only more hardships for the workers."

The bumper shop unionist of-

fered a three-point program to halt layoffs and beat the companies' profitable game:

- "Demand a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.
- "Concentrate on fighting speedup—speedup means layoffs.
- "A policy of peaceful negotiations and trade with other countries instead of war. Let's ship them automobiles instead of napalm bombs."

In second letter carried on page one of "The Forgem" Millstein proved how its contract with the UAW permits General Motors Corp. to save \$2058.80 per year just on the six polishers working

in the Chevy Forge buper shop.

While granting a one-cent cost of living raise to the six—for a yearly total of \$124.80, the company took advantage of the speedup powers given it in the contract to take away the relief man from the polishers. Thus the six must work 30 minutes extra each day—and computing this as overtime, the company saves a yearly total of \$2178.20.

The letter emphasizes that GM is cutting down on labor costs but claiming hardship to up the price of cars to the buyer. And this in face of the biggest profit in history raked in last year.

## TRADE WITH CHINA!

### Jobs Sought for 10,00 Windsor Idle

WINDSOR, Canada. — A "cars for cotton" trade with the Peoples Republic of China was proposed recently by Cyril Prince, former sop leader of the UAW and now organizer of the Labor Progressive Party here.

In a letter to members of the Windsor City Council, leaders of the auto workers union, ministers, cabinet officials and other community leaders, Prince said he had written Canadian officials urging the Canadian Government to negotiate a \$50,000,000 trade pact with China to sell Windsor-made Fords

and Chryslers with which both companies admit they are overstocked. The crisis in over-production has resulted in 10,000 workers in Ford and Chrysler being laid off. Some 800 more are scheduled for layoffs at Chrysler this week.

Mass meetings of the unemployed workers have commenced with around 500 workers attending each meeting. Some weeks ago delegates of 60,000 auto workers from Windsor to Montreal met in Toronto and voted to establish a National Unemployed Association.

## FFPC Petitions Again Rejected

DETROIT.—Determined that this city's voters will not get a chance to even vote for a Fair Employment Practices Act in referendum form on Nov. 6, City Hall hacks here for the second time threw out petitions of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council.

The Negro Labor Council, going by the city charter, had drafted a FEPC ordinance, circulated petitions, gotten over 40,000 when some 25,000 was all that was needed. The white supremacist City Hall gang, to kill the FEPC referendum, claimed over 15,000 of the 40,000 were not "registered voters." No chance was given

the Negro Labor Council to check each signature.

When petitions were first submitted on Aug. 30, numbering 30,000, the City Clerk found 10,743 invalid. When an additional 9,335 were presented again last week the City Clerk said that 3,955 were again invalid, leaving a shortage of 1,201. It's now past the deadline for presenting any more petitions. Thus the City Hall clique has denied the wish of over 40,000 "Detroiters, Negro and white registered voters, that a FEPC petition be placed on the ballot so that the people could vote for it.

## NAACP HEAD ASKS PRESSURE ON COUNCIL FOR FEPC Council Must Act Before Nov. 6

DETROIT.—Continuous pressure on Common Council to secure passage of the proposed Equal Employment Opportunities ordinance was urged last week by Edward Turner, president, Detroit Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In an open letter front-paged by the Pittsburgh Courier, the

NAACP leader warned that a "constant stream of letters" be sent to the five councilmen on record for the measure to see to it that they take action before Election Day. He implied that Councilmen Conner, Beck, Rogell, Van Antwerp and Kronk cannot be allowed to get away with empty

pre-election promises.

Pressure must also be kept up on the other four Council members, Turner asserted. He urged demands for an immediate vote by individuals, churches and other organizations.

"We can win if you want to win badly enough," he said.

Council passage of an FEPC measure would replace the referendum on FEPC which should otherwise appear on the November ballot. The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council on Sept. 24 turned in 10,000 additional signatures for FEPC which would more than make up for those declared "invalid" on the original referendum petitions.

## Michigan Bar Assn. Votes Witchhunt

DETROIT.—A motion was pushed through the State Bar Association last week to force disbarment of "subversive" members. The vote was 275-151. Over half the lawyers present abstained, indicating the unpopularity of the witchhunting measure.



## Power for Aluminum Trust, No Water to Farmers



**RUNNING LOW**—Bad news for farmers in the Grand Coulee irrigation project of central Washington is the drought which has slowed down the Columbia River. Water for farms has been cut off so the Aluminum Company of America can use remaining power for its huge plant in Vancouver.

## Baptist Ministers Back Vigils for Korea Peace

### 3 Prayer Meetings Will Be Held in New York Sunday Afternoon

**POWERFUL IMPETUS** was given to three public peace vigils in Manhattan Sunday by the Baptist Ministers Conference of Greater New York which endorsed the meetings sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action. The three peace rallies for peace in Korea will be held simultaneously on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7 at Manhattan Center, 34th St., and 8th Ave., St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., and Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave.

The Baptist Ministers Conference declared that "we ministers feel strongly our responsibility to our people. We know their fervent desire for peace. For that reason we support the Interfaith Committee and its plans for public prayer and vigil for peace in Korea."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famed Negro historian and peace champion, will be a featured speaker at the meetings.

The statement from the Baptist Ministers declared:

"We, who preach the word of the Prince of Peace, remember His sermon, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

"Our children kill and die in Korea today. For more than a year this war has been their way of life. In its wake has flanked bigotry and race hatred."

"Segregation and discrimination which is the pattern in the United States follow them to the battlefield."

"At home, a year of war has brought an insistent increase of incidents against our people. War-time intensifies living problems for us. When we speak for peace in Korea, we speak for the deepest desire of our people. Peace is the way of God. For these reasons we are ready to join in public prayer and vigil with those who seek peace in Korea now."

The statement was signed by Rev. C. B. Wilson, Southern Baptist Church; Rev. Edward Mc-

Gowan, Epworth Methodist Church; Rev. Ed. Moore, Canaan Baptist Church; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Friendship Baptist Church.

The Baptist Ministers Conference is presided over by Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Jr., and Rev. Henry G. Jones is secretary.

On Monday the Interfaith Committee wrote President Truman appealing that he take steps "to clear up all technical questions which stand in the way of opening truce talks."

"And most urgently we pray that all sides agree to a ceasefire now, to end the destruction and death which surrounds our negotiations," the letter read. "Can we cut the path to peace with a sword? Mr. President, we earnestly urge you to heed our plea."

Tickets for the prayer meeting for peace can be obtained at the offices of the Interfaith Committee, Hotel Seville, 29 St. and Madison Ave., Suite 225. The phone number is LE 2-1722.



DOROTHY BLUMBERG

PHIL FRANKFELD

## 5 in Baltimore Plead Not Guilty In Smith Act Case

**BALTIMORE**—Five Baltimore victims of the Smith Act Friday pleaded not guilty to charges they violated the Smith Act when arraigned before U.S. District Judge W. Calvin Chestnut.

The sixth, Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg, was granted an extension of time when she informed the judge that she had been unable to find a lawyer willing to take her case. She pointed out that the fact she was followed to the office buildings by a dozen FBI agents was one of the reasons local attorneys were loath to represent her.

Philip Frankfeld, who acted as his own attorney, also expressed a vigorous protest against the FBI's "gang-up" surveillance.

Judge Chestnut set the date for hearing motions Oct. 4. He fixed the trial date tentatively at Nov. 20.

## Aussies Against Japan Treaty

**MELBOURNE**, (Telepress).

**THREE-FOURTHS** of all Australians, oppose the American "Peace Treaty" with Japan according to a recent Gallup (public opinion) poll. Of the cross section of the community asked: "Are you for or against the Japanese Peace Treaty, which does not require reparations and allows Japan to have armed forces again?" Sixty-three percent were "against" and only 21 percent "for." Sixteen percent had no opinions. Clive Evatt, Chief Secretary (Minister of the Interior) of New South Wales, told a protest meeting at Newcastle recently that the Japanese Peace Treaty is a "monstrous and wicked document" and "a crime against humanity, democracy, and the law of God."

## West German Merchants Ask Trade Pact

**BERLIN**, (Telepress).

More than 100 West German merchants exhibiting at the Leipzig Fair in the German Democratic Republic have issued a resolution demanding that the international trade treaty be endorsed and extended immediately. This resolution was passed after a conference between the West German merchants and the German Democratic Republic Secretary for Inter-German Trade, Josef Orlopp. "The economic problems in Western Germany have to be solved from the point of view of national interests," states the resolution.

In an editorial on the Leipzig Fair and on East-West trade, the West German bourgeois paper Nuernberger Nachrichten compares the position of Western Germany to the position of other West European countries. The paper points out that West Germany's trade with the East is crippled.

It goes on: "While before the war the area today covered by Western Germany sent more than 50 percent of its export goods to East Germany and to East Europe, all West German exports to the Eastern states are now submitted to control by an occupation office at Frankfurt which issues the necessary permits. At the same time, more than 900 categories of goods need a special permit for export to any country."

## NEWSPRINT: WORLD HUNGERS FOR IT; THE U.S. HOGS IT

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

GENEVA, Switzerland.

**ONE OF THE BITTEREST** BEEFS against the United States in this part of the world concerns the acute shortage of newsprint.

It's all very well to talk about freedom of the press in Europe and Asia. But the fact is that except for the Socialist world, there is not enough newsprint to make possible the publication of newspapers. And not only newspapers—but textbooks, notebooks for students, publications for teachers.

The reason is that the American publishing industry is hogging the world's output. But it's being used in a fashion that gets everybody else exceedingly riled. Articles on this subject are flooding the French press, and a half dozen United Nations agencies have passed resolutions of despair.

**THE PROBLEM** is not simply one of production, although like everything else in the capitalist world except armaments, production is not what it could be.

But the chief capitalist producers—Canada, Sweden, Finland and Germany—have actually increased production.

The Canadians, for example, who produce a bit more than half the world's supply, have upped their production figures from 2,600,000 tons before the war to 4,700,000 tons in 1950.

Neither is it a question of voluntary rationing of paper. For most countries (except the United States) the share of newsprint has grown smaller. Before the war, Britain used 76 kilograms of paper per capita and only 49 in 1948. In France, the reduction has been on the order of 25 percent.

The trouble is that the United States publishing industry is taking so much of the available newsprint that her allies, so-called, are being starved out.

In 1938, the United States consumed 44 percent of the world's supply, which was a disproportionate figure at that time. In 1950, the United States took 60 percent of the supply, even though it has risen sharply.

**SO YOU GET** the following situation: the United States with 6 percent of the world's population consumes 60 percent of the available newsprint, whereas the 67 percent of the rest of humanity have to content themselves with 8 percent of world production.

Look at it another way: all of India consumes in a year what is used up in the United States during one day. American use of newsprint in twenty days would last all of France an entire year.

But what irks the publishers outside of the United States is the abandon and waste which American publishers consider normal,

and entirely necessary to "free enterprise."

A RECENT STUDY made by UNESCO discloses that in 39 American cities, the daily newspapers which published 29 pages in their editions, of 1947 have risen to 36 pages in 1950. The Sunday editions are something out of this world. They went from 94 pages four years ago to 112 pages in 1950.

But don't get the wrong idea. This wasn't due to a flourishing of newspapers in the United States; on the contrary, the industry has been monopolized constantly.

A recent book by Clara H. Friedman, *The Newsprint Problem*, makes a study of 1,394 American towns, and points out that 40 years ago 57 percent of these towns had competitive newspapers. In 1945, only 8.4 percent of these towns had more than one paper.

What's the trouble, then? One angle is that the bulk of American papers devote this precious newsprint to advertising. Fifty-eight percent of the surface of American newspapers are devoted to commercial announcements and publicity. That is one factor which outrages the publishers of other lands.

HERE ARE some other details: The New York Daily News (a very important paper, to be sure) used in 1950 a bit more than the entire French press put together.

The largest Paris afternoon paper, *France Soir*, uses during an entire year as much as the New York Times in one month; in fact, the Sunday edition of the Times is said to take about 15 acres of Canadian forest each week.

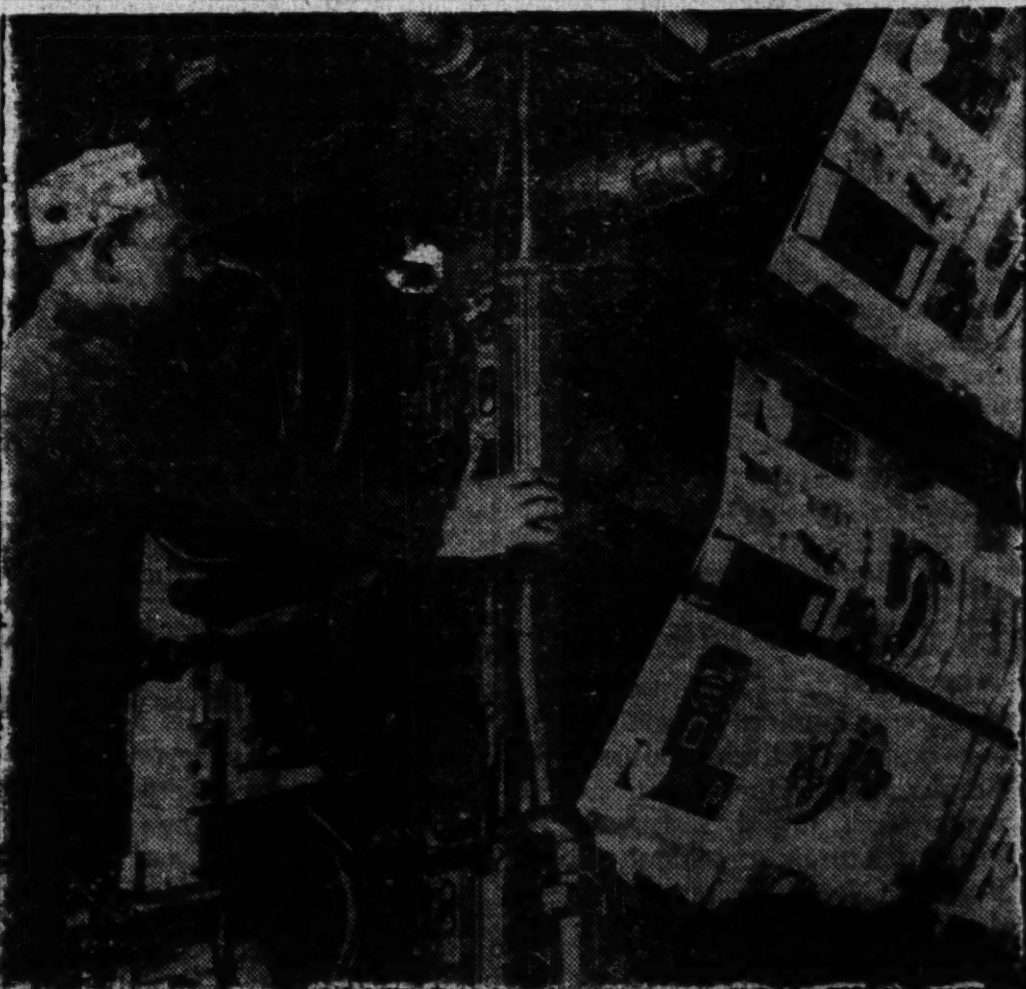
And the Chicago Tribune (another paper which civilization could not possibly do without) consumes each week as much as the leading a French paper, *Le Monde*.

SUCH ARE SOME FACTS revealed in this latter journal on Sept. 26 by a French specialist, Jacques Kayser.

Or to put this another way: if the American newspapers were to reduce their pages about five percent, that would make it possible for a country like Belgium to double the pages of its newspapers for a whole year.

The matter goes further, according to the director-general of UNESCO, whose organization is engaged in an ambitious program of wiping out illiteracy. If the world literacy rate were to increase suddenly by 5 percent, there just wouldn't be enough paper to go round for the most elementary textbooks, and newspapers.

How can we implore the spendthrift and greedy American publishers to part with some of their paper: that's what desperate Europe and Asia want to know.



Paper roll off a high-speed rotogravure press.





## HUNG JURY BRINGS MISTRIAL FOR FRAMED NEGRO YOUTH

MERIDIAN, Miss. A deadlocked jury has led to the ordering of a mistrial here in the case of Ernest Woodson, last of four Negro youths charged with the alleged murder of a white groceryman in what is widely feared is another anti-Negro frameup.

Each of the four have charged that they were brutally beaten and forced to sign "confessions." One of the victims, James Henry Ray, a World War II veteran, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair, while the other two, Bryant Moody and Roosevelt Young, were given life sentences. The convictions are being appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

A sensation was created at Woodson's trial when Moody refused to testify against him, thus forcing the state to rest its case.

## Blast McCarran Pro-War Talk

CHICAGO. — Replies and protests to Senator McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson.

Rev. Guerrero stated, "War is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than to entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

## AUSSIERS OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN).—A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

solely on the alleged "confession." The jury deadlock followed.

The Civil Rights Congress, which brought the case to national attention two weeks ago when it publicized Ray's mother's charge that her son was the victim of a frameup, has called for a continuation of protest messages to Gov. Fielding Wright in Jackson, Miss., against "this latest Mississippi anti-Negro frameup." Earlier this year, the State of Mississippi executed Willie McGee, innocent victim of a "rape" frameup, bringing protests from every corner of the globe.

Ray's mother has declared: "My boy and the other three boys did not kill Mr. McDonald." She said that her son, who was a member of the Reserve Corps, and was scheduled to report for induction into the Army the next morning, had gone to bed early on the night of the slaying in order to catch an early train.

She also asserts that though six pictures exist showing her son's eyes blackened and his head and face swollen as a result of the beating from police officers, the presiding judge at the trial did not allow the jury to examine the photographs.

A new trial for Woodson has been scheduled for next February.

## Tenants Want Shogren Ouster

CHICAGO. — The removal of Chicago Area Rent Director, Norman B. Shogren, was demanded by the Chicago Tenant and Consumer Council, in a letter to President Truman, charging the rent official with persistent violation of tenants rights.

"It is not unusual for tenants receipts proving overcharges to be 'lost' mysteriously from the files of the Area Rent Office or for landlord's petitions for increases to appear as mysteriously in the files without the required notice to tenants," declared the letter, signed by Jo Collier, Executive Secretary of the Council.

The letter also charged Shogren's office with "determining rent on the basis of the color of skin, and not on the condition of the building or services." It cited the case of the building located at 221-225 E. 2 St. and 2302-2320 Cottage Grove Ave, where rent is \$27.50 per month for white tenants and \$18.50 per week and up for Negro tenants.

# Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the su-

preme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

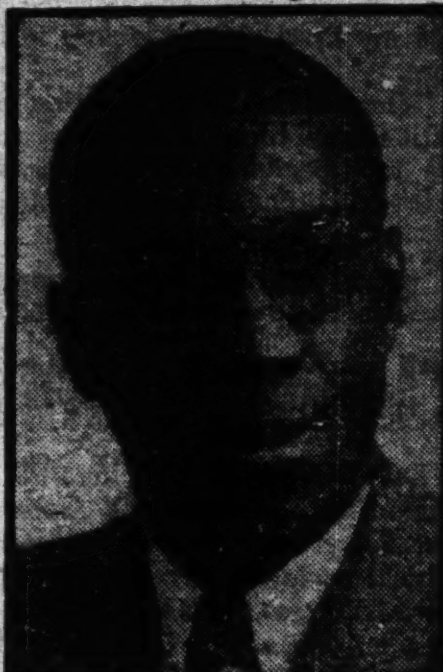
Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in



CROCKETT

the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character 'Sad Sack.' And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect 'affirmed' this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the

growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion, Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor Dirk J. Struik under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories."

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares. "In the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-

## HIGH COURT OPENS FALL TERM; VITAL RULINGS DUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. The Supreme Court opened its October term with a docket including some of the most far-reaching cases to come before it since the Dred Scott decision.

One of these is the petition for a rehearing in the case of U. S. vs. Dennis et al. This involves the Foley Square conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

Briefs urging the court to reconsider its decision have been filed by attorneys for Eugene Dennis and his co-defendants. Two noted Negro attorneys late last week filed "friends of the court" briefs arguing for a rehearing in this case. A separate brief has been filed on behalf of John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, by John Raeburn Green, St. Louis attorney.

The two Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former Chicago city councilman and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission—argued that if the Smith Act decision is allowed to stand it will hamper the fight of the Negro people for their rights.

Significantly the other important issue before the court directly involves Negro rights. The issue is the constitutionality of the sys-

tem of segregated schools practiced in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

In the case of School District No. 2 of Clarendon, S. C., the NAACP is making a frontal attack on the old jimcrow "separate but equal" doctrine.

In June, 1950, the Supreme Court in two cases ruled that in graduate schools of universities the "separate but equal" doctrine was not good enough. The NAACP and other groups have sought to have that principle applied at lower educational levels. The issue of segregated schools is also before the Supreme Court in two other cases—in Topeka, Kan., and in the District of Columbia.

In two other cases the Supreme Court is asked to order the universities of Tennessee and Florida to admit Negro students.

In a Mississippi case, equal pay for Negro teachers is demanded.

The court is also asked to rule on an Illinois law prohibiting "race libel." The leader of the White Circle League, a Klanlike outfit, was fined \$200 for issuing a printed material slandering and defaming the Negro people. His appeal to the Supreme Court is supported by the ACLU.

The New York State Feinberg Law and a similar statute in New Jersey, requiring loyalty oaths by teachers, is also before the court.

## Beat McCarthy, Says Wisconsin AFL President

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (FP).—The fight on Joe McCarthy, smear-senator from Wisconsin, was urged on the lap of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention in the opening address of Pres. George Haberman.

The job of eliminating McCarthyism at its source is labor's job, Haberman told 700 delegates. Wisconsin has lost face with the nation as the result of McCarthy's smearing, the convention was warned. Once known as the nation's leading progressive state, under the leadership of old Bob La Follette, Wisconsin is known now as the home of the chief smear artist in the U. S. Senate, said Haberman.



# Brutal Cops Beat Up Another Negro Worker; Auto Town Alley

By CATHERINE FLETCHER.

DETROIT.—On Sept. 18 George Wallace, laid-off Negro Ford worker, was talking with another man on Hastings Street between Theodore and Farnsworth. It was about 7 p.m.

MR. WALLACE tells what happened:

"Two officers drove up and one of them got out of the car and walked past me to approach a fellow I was talking to. The other officer in the car screamed, 'He swallowed it.' So he came over and said, 'Open your mouth—what have you got?' I said, 'Open my mouth? I haven't got anything.'

"They each took my arms and we struggled all over the street for about 15 or 20 minutes. During this time, I was hit over my head once with a black-jack, and without the crowds and their assistance, I might have suffered a severe beating on the street. I was thrown off my feet and then they put me in the car. On the way to the station, the officer in the back of the car with me hit me on my legs with his black-jack and jammed me up against the window with his elbow.

"After we got to the station (Woodward Station) I got out of the car and they took off the handcuffs and they started right in. They jumped me in the garage but when they got me inside of the station they beat me. After I got inside they took me in a side room and they started coming in one and two at a time. I was ducking and dodging from then on. I couldn't dodge all of the licks. They took the handcuffs off and made me undress. Something happened outside and they all stopped beating me and rushed out. I got dressed while they were outside

and two or three came back in and handcuffed me with my hands behind my back and they circled me and one would hit me and the other kick me. One kicked me in the stomach and one hit me up side my head. I was kicked in the nose.

"They didn't stop beating me until I drew blood. Then they took me to Receiving Hospital and I had two stitches taken in my head.

"I was released on a writ on Thursday morning. No charges were pressed against me. One of the officers' names was Kelly."

AN EYEWITNESS took the case to the Civil Rights Congress. A delegation saw the police inspector, who completely whitewashed the actions of police.

Less than a month ago they beat up another man in the same spot.

They pat down Negro women in the street on the pretext of looking for nubers slips. They shot one man "accidentally" in the legs while "shooting at" someone else.

These are just some instances of police brutality in one small section of the Negro ghetto.

And how do we fight it? One way is to elect Rev. Charles C. Hill to the Common Council.

## Communist Committee Criticizes Own White Chauvinist Mistake in Letter on FEPC

DETROIT.—The Michigan State Executive Board of the Communist Party last week issued a self-critical review of its July 20 letter on FEPC to the Detroit Council of Churches. The statement follows:

"The July 20 open letter sent in the name of the Michigan State Committee, CP, signed by Nat Ganley and sent to the District Council of Churches, contains some white chauvinist manifestations and serious distortions of the Party's line on the Negro question.

"Specifically, the letter proposes that the CP (the Marxian-Leninist Party of the working class, based on Negro and white workers) is ready to unite with this predominantly white church group for a Detroit FEPC ordinance which is 'more desirable' and 'better' than the excellent ordinance proposed by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council.

"This unity proposal ignored what the desires of an important section of the Negro People might be on the conditions for unity in the struggle for a city FEPC as well as what the Negro people themselves consider 'more desirable' and 'better.' By this error the letter fails to see the national character of the Negro liberation movement in which the GDNLC is one of the most important leading organizations. It's therefore an expression of white chauvinism, the poisonous ideology of the white imperialist ruling class.

"Furthermore, the formulation objectively tends to treat the Negro people not as fighters for their own liberation, but as mere victims of oppression; that the Party and a white church group could unite to get 'for the Negro people' a 'better' ordinance than the one they themselves proposed. The formulation, therefore, clearly represents a patronizing form of white chauvinism. This error was compounded by the fact that the letter did not take note of the lily-white character of the church group and the jimcrow practices in their own pulpits and churches (as was done in the Daily Worker column of Abner Berry on Aug. 24).

"Hence, despite the solid support which the letter gives to the drive for the passage of a city FEPC ordinance with teeth, despite the letter's attack on the 'white church group's splitting moves in the FEPC fight, the letter ignores both the white supremacy practices of the church group to which the unity error is made, and the special character of the Negro question—as the question of an oppressed nation and national minority—and on this basis the letter ignores the leading and initiating role played by an important sector of the Negro people in the drive for FEPC.

"When the Michigan Committee for Civil Rights (Bishop Hass, NAACP leaders, Reuther, et al.) and the Detroit Council of Churches launched their recent red-baiting drive against the FEPC petition initiated by the GDNLC they used the trick of pitting an FEPC ordinance adopted by the City Council as against an ordinance adopted by popular vote. As an answer to this splitting maneuver we suggested a united stand of all forces honestly favoring FEPC ordinance regardless of whether the method used to achieve it was City Council action or the method of popular vote.

"We suggested that the debate be shifted away from this phony splitting issue of method to a discussion on the best FEPC ordinance for Detroit, knowing that the excellent ordinance proposed by the Negro people themselves through the GDNLC would come

out on top in such a debate. On this we favored the offer made by the initiator and leader of the fight for FEPC, the GDNLC, to the MCCR to unite in pressuring the City Council to adopt FEPC. At the same time we also supported the warning of the GDNLC to guard against any tendency to illusions that the reactionary-dominated Detroit City Council would adopt the proper FEPC ordinance without the success of the drive to get 30,000 signatures on the petitions. This was the tactical line collectively arrived at as our answer to the splitters of the FEPC drive.

"This tactical line was generally correct. But the effort to carry out this line in the July 20 letter was distorted into white chauvinist formulations by its undifferentiated approach to the Negro and white organizations involved in this projected united front, by-passing the sentiments of the Negro people, and their efforts to fight against their oppression, and de-emphasized the responsibility of the white people to fully support their efforts. Because of this the letter failed to affirm that the broadest Negro-white unity needed to guarantee victory of the FEPC drive could not be achieved without recognizing the leading role of the Negro people, and the Negro workers in particular, in this united front of struggle.

"Nat Ganley and the executive secretary of the Michigan Party who approved the letter before its release must assume direct responsibility for the errors made. "Furthermore, the assumption of the comrades agreeing to the release of the letter that it was merely carrying out a tactical line already collectively arrived at and that we could therefore speed up its issuance as a press release was ill-founded. Hence, the failure to present this important letter for approval to the whole leadership was a manifestation both of bureaucracy and white chauvinism on the part of the comrades who agreed to release the letter. These wrong tendencies in our work must be decisively uprooted.

"The lack of political vigilance against all enemy ideology, especially against white chauvinism, must be uprooted from our ranks. The State Committee of the CP reaffirms its determination to do so, especially when the state executive board members who read the letter prior to the initial criticism did not detect its errors.

"The lessons learned from this correct self-criticism must be translated into life, especially in the current struggles for Negro rights in our city and state."

NOV. 6: "Hill for Council" is what you say instead of hello, when you answer your telephone from now until Nov. 6.

PAYOFF: Uncle Sam granted GM the right to write off, for tax purposes, 75 percent of \$51 million worth of new facilities. Ford got an okay to write off 75 percent of \$22 million. This is granted in the name of "defense."

WHY: On page 20 of the August issue of "Ammunition", UAW magazine, we see that the cartoon by Fitzpatrick of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, reproduced there is an anti-Semitic one.

FIRE HIM: The jimcrow Detroit Tiger had 800,000 less people attend their games this year. Ty Tyson, WWJ radio announcer helped on that with his white chauvinistic cracks. Here is a sample. During the Cleveland game Sat., Sept. 22 two of the players were kneeling in an attempt to fix the first base bag. Luke Easter, Negro first baseman of Cleveland, was standing and apparently watching the activity.

Ty Tyson, the announcer remarked to the television audience that he did not know what they were doing but he was certain they were not sooting craps because Luke Easter was standing. Goebel Beer sponsors the broadcast. Phone them.

OVERDUE: Twenty cities and 11 states now have Fair Employment Practice Legislation, so let's add Detroit.

STARVING: The Ford Motor Co. from 1948 to 1951 spent nearly \$600,000,000 in plant expansion. But when the workers ask for a raise, the answer is, "No Money."

WISHING: Reuther's slogan at recent caucus meeting, "Ford Local 600 must be stopped."

"AUTHORITY": An East Side meeting of UAW members advertised around the shops as a place to hear a great authority on Washington. Many workers went because they thought some news might be forthcoming about jobs or the layoffs. The "great authority" was UAW President Walter Reuther. They didn't know it was he until they got there. Many of them would have stayed home.

LOWDOWN: Watch for Bill McKie's review of Harry Bennett's book on Henry Ford in the Michigan Worker.



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## Spotlight on Mob Leaders

Every decent-minded person welcomes the order for federal grand jury action against the Cicero mobsters.

The question is: "What will that federal grand jury do?"

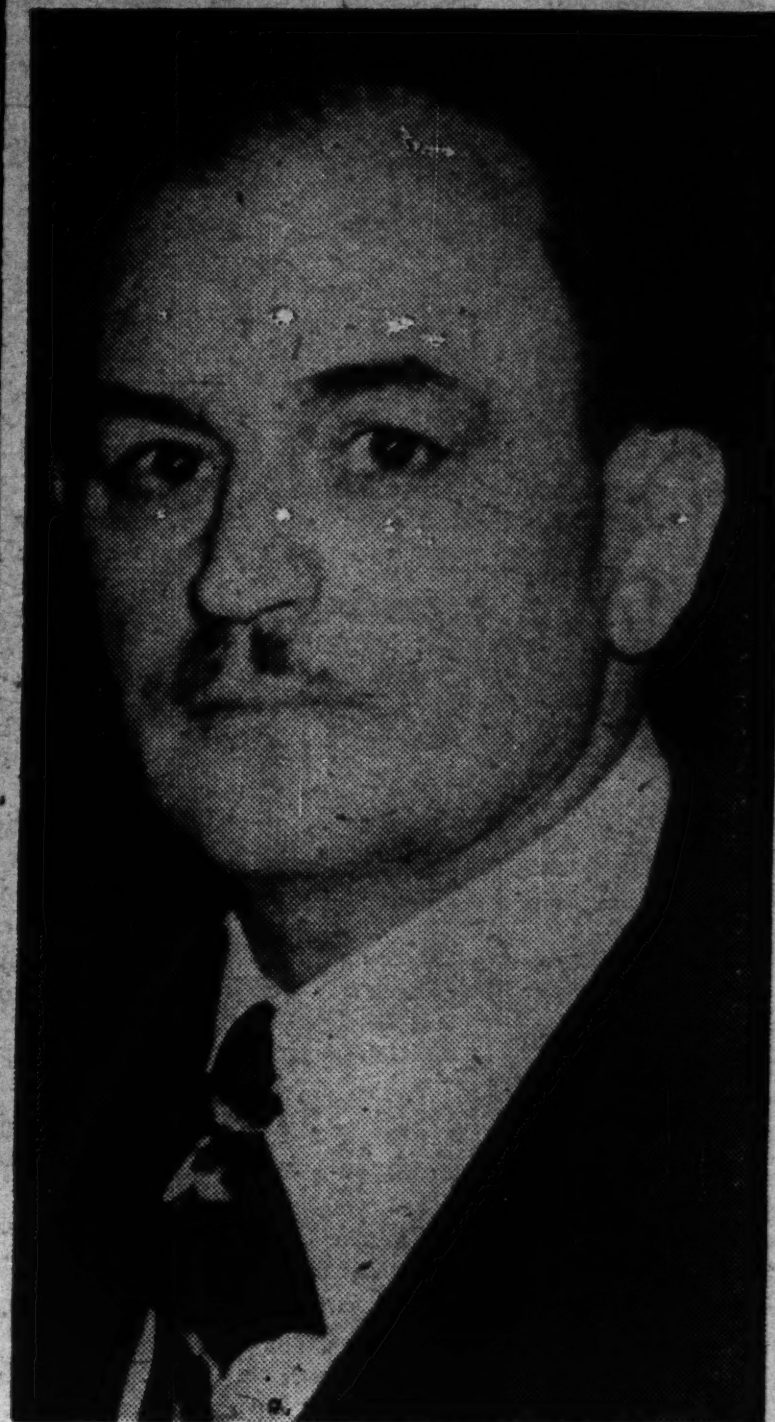
Will it reverse the Cicero outrage? Will it provide protection for the Clark family in Cicero and restore democratic law and order?

Will it indict those who really prepared and unleashed mob violence in Cicero?

There are many who joined in that shameful conspiracy? Here is the open and clear case against one of the ringleaders.



The wrecked apartment in Cicero, above, and the jerring mob, top, outside the home of the Clark family. Joseph Beauharnais, right, head of the White Circle League.



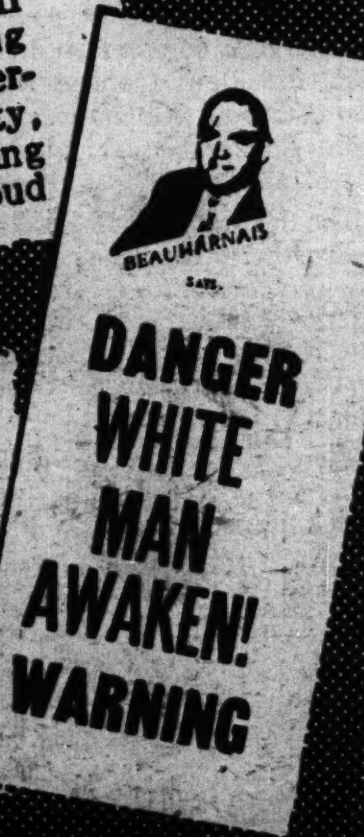
# THIS MAN IS GUILTY!

### TO THE PEOPLE OF CICERO:

You are urged to join ... THE DEFENSE OF CICERO ... sponsored by THE WHITE CIRCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Our program is to unite all the people of Cicero into a powerful, self-supporting white union to protect our community from being overrun by the negro, as has happened to our sister city, Chicago. With atomic speed, the negro is invading naborhood after naborhood in what was once the proud white city of Chicago.

The infiltration and invasion by the negro into the naborhoods and social institutions of white people is AN ACT OF WAR and tears at the very foundations of our social, cultural, economic and political life. To perpetuate and preserve our white race, a bulwark of defense MUST and WILL be built up to halt the black tide lapping at the shore.

Members of the white race, who are white to the core, should heed this warning ... and awaken! More grelizers plot the destruction of the white race. termarriage means destruction. Segregation is Go Plan.



## Here's Why the White Circle League Just Doesn't Like Us

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—This is a memo to the federal grand jury which is investigating the racist rioting in Cicero.

Your man is Joseph Beauharnais, head of the White Circle League, 812 N. Wells St. And then there are those who back him financially and support him organizationally.

There is plenty of evidence that Beauharnais and his fellow Klansmen played a direct leading role in organizing and inciting the Cicero mob.

The evidence is not hearsay. It is in black and white—leaflets, pamphlets, posters, buttons issued in Cicero before the racist violence and after. This material is in the possession of this paper and is available.

The leaflets contain rabble-rousing of the most inflammatory kind. They slander the Negro people. They call for formation of the mob. They plead for armed violence against the Clark family. What more evidence could there be?

We have no desire to repeat the filth contained in this printed ma-

terial which has been issued by the ton in the name of the White Circle League and Beauharnais. But here are a few samples.

"White people! Get into this fight and let us show these forces at work for the degradation of the white race that the heritage entrusted to us by our forefathers is

(Continued on Page 3)

HERE ARE A FEW EXCERPTS from leaflets used by the White Circle League to incite mob violence in Cicero. These leaflets were issued in thousands of copies throughout the Cicero community and in sections of Chicago from which mobsters were recruited.



# Lightfoot Asks For Unity in Cicero Case

CHICAGO.—The following statement was issued here this week by Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist Party and alternate member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

A Cook County grand jury has completed the work of the mob in the shameful Cicero case. This unprecedented miscarriage of justice, if allowed to stand, will license fascist-minded and hoodlum elements to unleash a reign of terror the like of which we have never witnessed.

The disgraceful story of Cicero is not an isolated happening. It is part of a pattern which is gradually embracing all of America, a pattern of suppression, bigotry, war hysteria, the perversion of the law and the courts into instruments of terror against those who refuse to conform to a cide which spells reaction and disaster from America.

Source of this poison gas, which is asphyxiating our civil liberties, is the drive toward war, a program dictated by Wall Street and undertaken by Washington under the leadership of Harry S. Truman. It is this drive toward war which is the fountainhead of fascism in America today.

WE COMMUNISTS declare that the time has come when those who really love America, when those who oppose fascism must unite and exert their unified strength to block this scourge.

Yes, the Communists were perhaps the first victims of this drive to stamp out civil liberties, just as in Nazi Germany. But every passing day makes it clearer that the Communists are not the only target.

The wave of legal lynchings, the deportation drive against the foreign born, the imprisonment and firing of educators, writers, scientists, the outbreak of "McCarthyism," the attacks on trade union leaders, and now Cicero—these are the danger signals for all of democratic America.

UNDER the Smith Act, Communist leaders were imprisoned

for a so-called "conspiracy," with no attempt even made to try to prove that any overt criminal acts were committed.

Now, we have the five indictments by the Cook County grand jury against those who aided and supported the Clark family in their efforts to move into their Cicero apartment. These five are also accused of "conspiracy."

But what about the conspiring of the mobsters, the connivance of police and real estate operators, the collusion of public officials? That is the real conspiracy in the shameful Cicero case!

THE LAWYERS who defended the Communist leaders have also been indicted and face imprisonment. And now we see that the lawyer for the Clark family and for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been indicted as well, charged with taking part in this "conspiracy" against bigotry and segregation.

These facts, and many more,

SCENE FROM "STONE FLOWER," Soviet film classic, which will be presented in two showings next week by the Film Forum of Chicago (see ad below). In addition, there will be two short American films, "The Dance" and "Abstraction."

prove that the Cicero outrage must be erased if the people are to halt the encroachment of creeping fascism.

THE Communist Party calls on all decent-minded people, regardless of color, creed or political inclinations, to join in wiping out the blot of the Cicero outrage.

We cannot let short-sightedness, private prejudices or red-baiting deter the unity of all those who should enter this fight.

We Communists pledge to work with all organizations and individuals, including anti-Communists, to achieve this purpose.

WE CONCUR in the demands which have already been raised by many groups—the quashing of the five indictments, the intervention of federal and state authorities to bring the mobsters to justice, the ouster of public officials who gave comfort and condonement to the mob, the restoration of the Clark family to its Cicero home with full protection.

The Communist Party has a proud record of struggle for peace, for civil liberties, for an end to Jim Crow and segregation. We have already been subjected to many attacks for our views, but there aren't prisons or grand juries enough to make us change them.

We condemn the Cicero mob and point to the fact that it is fascist forces like this—and not the Communists—who are responsible for force and violence.

We support the Clark family and the efforts which have been made to batter down the walls of segregation. And if this be "conspiracy," let the bigots make the most of it.

## ILLINOIS MINE CLOSINGS MOUNT AS MINERS SEEK ANSWERS TO JOBLESS THREAT

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Unemployment and unrest were mounting in the Illinois coalfields this week in the wake of spreading mine shutdowns.

Instead of the expected seasonal upturn in employment and production, coal output in September was the lowest since the period prior to World War II.

In August, Illinois coal production was 2,829,378 tons. Contrast this with 5,070,299 tons mined in August 1950.

NOT A MONTH has gone by this year without a new announcement of the closing of an Illinois mine. Almost every mining center in the state has been stricken by unemployment. Many of these towns, their entire economy centered on a single mine, are rapidly becoming ghost towns.

In most cases, the shutdowns are either permanent or without any immediate outlook for reopening. Some of the closed mines are considered "inefficient" and antiquated, with special production difficulties which eliminates them from competition with other highly-mechanized mines.

Some lack such equipment as washers which are required in view of the declining market for raw coal.

HOWEVER, the main problems have to do with the chronic crisis facing the coal industry as a whole in view of the mounting dieselization, the shift to oil and natural

gas, the speedup and mechanization.

The No. 7 mine of the Franklin County Coal Corp. closed Thursday, putting 263 miners out of work at the Royalton, Ill., pit. This mine formerly produced a million tons of coal a year. It was the second mine closed by this company since the Suring of 1950.

Last week the Bell & Zoller Co. posted a notice that their mine at Nason, Ill., was being permanently closed and abandoned.

A few days later came the announcement that Peabody Mine No. 59 at Springfield, Ill., was closing permanently. This will be the third Peabody mine to shut down in Springfield area. Previously, the company closed Capitol Mine No. 57 and Langleville Mine No. 7, near Taylorville.

HARDEST hit by the shutdowns have been mines whose members are in the AFL Progressive Mine Workers of America. At the PMWA convention in Springfield, President George Biana announced that 900 members of the union had lost their jobs as a result of the closing of three mines.

The ferment in PMWA has led many of its members to consider possible advantages from reuniting the Illinois coal miners under the United Mine Workers. The PMWA split away from the UMWA 19 years ago.

Two weeks ago, a meeting of PMWA Local 1 in Gillespie passed a resolution urging the PMWA to return to the United Mine Workers. Several days later, a larger special meeting of the local was called where this resolution was reconsidered and defeated. The local has close to 2,000 members.

THE MOVE to return to the UMWA was led by William Campion, former president of Local 1, who declared that the problems facing the coal industry in this state were too great for the miners as long as they remain disunited.



## CRC Asks for Defense Funds In Cicero Case

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Civil Rights Congress entered the last lap of its \$10,000 fund drive with an appeal for financial aid "in the fight to reverse the Cicero outrage."

The CRC is participating in the defense of one of the victims of the Cook County grand jury indictments issued against five persons who aided and supported the Clark family in its efforts to move peacefully into a Cicero apartment.

Norman Silverman, one of the indicted people in the case, is being defended by the CRC, with the aid of attorneys Pearl Hart and Richard Ritman.

The CRC has also launched a campaign through its many community chapters to bring about the prosecution of the mobsters. Numerous mass meetings have been scheduled by the CRC neighborhood organizations, which have also made direct appeals to the people of Chicago by means of leaflets and sound trucks.

The CRC was trying this week to complete half of its goal in the \$10,000 drive. About one-third of the money is already in and another one-third pledged by labor and language groups.

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## HUNG JURY BRINGS MISTRIAL FOR FRAMED NEGRO YOUTH

MERIDIAN, Miss. — A deadlocked jury has led to the ordering of a mistrial here in the case of Ernest Woodson, last of four Negro youths charged with the alleged murder of a white groceryman in what is widely feared is another anti-Negro frameup.

Each of the four have charged that they were brutally beaten and forced to sign "confessions." One of the victims, James Henry Ray, a World War II veteran, has been sentenced to die in the electric chair, while the other two, Bryant Moody and Roosevelt Young, were given life sentences. The convictions are being appealed to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

A sensation was created at Woodson's trial when Moody refused to testify against him, thus forcing the state to rest its case.

## Blast McCarran Pro-War Talk

CHICAGO. — Replies and protests to Senator McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson.

Rev. Guerrero stated, "War is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than to entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

## AUSSIES OPPOSE JAPANESE TREATY.

MELBOURNE (ALN). — A Gallup poll of Australians revealed that 63 per cent are opposed to the recent Japanese peace treaty and only 21 per cent favor it.

solely on the alleged "confession." The jury deadlock followed.

The Civil Rights Congress, which brought the case to national attention two weeks ago when it publicized Ray's mother's charge that her son was the victim of a frameup, has called for a continuation of protest messages to Gov. Fielding Wright in Jackson, Miss., against "this latest Mississippi anti-Negro frameup." Earlier this year, the State of Mississippi executed Willie McGee, innocent victim of a "rape" frameup, bringing protests from every corner of the globe.

Ray's mother has declared: "My boy and the other three boys did not kill Mr. McDonald." She said that her son, who was a member of the Reserve Corps, and was scheduled to report for induction into the Army the next morning, had gone to bed early on the night of the slaying in order to catch an early train.

She also asserts that though six pictures exist showing her son's eyes blackened and his head and face swollen as a result of the beating from police officers, the presiding judge at the trial did not allow the jury to examine the photographs.

A new trial for Woodson has been scheduled for next February.

## Tenants Want Shogren Ouster

CHICAGO. — The removal of Chicago Area Rent Director, Norman B. Shogren, was demanded by the Chicago Tenant and Consumer Council, in a letter to President Truman, charging the rent official with persistent violation of tenants rights.

"It is not unusual for tenants receipts proving overcharges to be 'lost' mysteriously from the files of the Area Rent Office or for landlord's petitions for increases to appear as mysteriously in the files without the required notice to tenants," declared the letter, signed by Jo Collier, Executive Secretary of the Council.

The letter also charged Shogren's office with "determining rent on the basis of the color of skin, and not on the condition of the building or services." It cited the case of the building located at 221-225 E. 2 St. and 2302-2320 Cottage Grove Ave. where rent is \$27.50 per month for white tenants and \$18.50 per week and up for Negro tenants.

# Supreme Court Told Okay of Smith Act Sows McCarthyism

Charging that McCarthyism had grown bolder as a result of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, attorneys filed a supplemental position before the supreme court asking that the Foley Square conviction of the Communist leaders be reviewed again on the basis that incalculable harm had been done the Constitution and the American people by approval of the Smith Act.

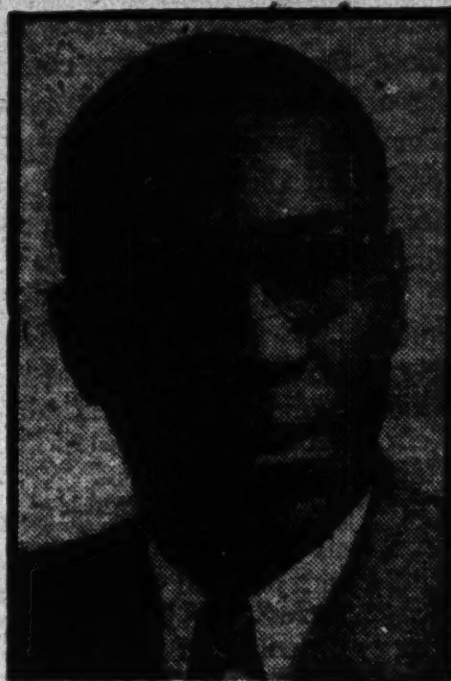
Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from whose activities the term "McCarthyism" stems, is currently facing a demand for his expulsion from the Senate.

The petition, in addition to charging McCarthyism, said the Smith Act conviction should be again reviewed because it had resulted in widespread fear among the American people of expressing their opinions on controversial matters; because it had outlawed "a political party, the Communist Party, and thereby denies the inalienable and constitutional right to organize a political party which advocates a working class political program and teaches the doctrine of Scientific Socialism"; because it encourages denial of bail, due process of law and violation of the Bill of Rights and "because it drastically restricts the right of the American people to listen and read, and to act in concert for the reversal of policies they believe harmful to their own welfare and the security of the nation."

"All of the facts," the petition stated, "to which we herein call this Court's attention are manifestations of what is popularly known as McCarthyism. With deference we submit that every stage of this proceeding—from the indictment to this Court's decision affirming the Smith Act and the conviction of these petitioners—marked a surrender to McCarthyism—to the reactionary forces driving toward American fascism and a third world war."

And we also submit that each such surrender has in turn greatly emboldened these forces and facilitated their achievement of a dangerous ascendancy in the life of the nation.

"We deem it unnecessary to detail the many examples of McCarthyism which are daily reported in



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the press and are being even more widely condemned. It is enough to say that its individual victims range from Cabinet members and persons holding high office in the State Department and other government agencies to the popular World War II cartoon character 'Sad Sack.' And that it does not confine itself to character assassination but is an indictment to such overt acts of anti-Negro violence as recently disgraced the nation in Cicero, Illinois. . . .

"The basic premise on which McCarthyism rests is that Communism is a menace to world peace, to America's national security, and to the domestic welfare of the American people. It thus provides the ideological 'justification' both for the Administration's bipartisan foreign policy and for government attacks on the democratic rights of our people."

"In outlawing the Communist Party and affirming the Sixth Act and the resultant conviction of these petitioners, this Court also in effect affirmed this basic premise, adoption of which renders resistance to McCarthyism ineffective and indeed impotent."

The petition, in declaring that the Smith Act decision of June 4 narrowed the area of discussion of Americans, cited the speech of President Truman on July 28, in which the President deplored the

growing fear that limits citizens in the expression of their views.

It cited as evidence of the political climate the fact that since June 4 even justices of the Supreme Court have been attacked for expression of their opinion, Justice Douglas for advocating recognition of Communist China, Justice Jackson for his "continuance of bail for the defendants in this case."

In addition, it cites the case, among other threats to the independence of the judiciary, of Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii, who, when he lowered bail for victims of the Smith Act, was denounced by Senator O'Mahoney "for an outrageous act which in my opinion will speedily terminate his services in Hawaii."

Not only has the decision effectively choked off discussion of such vital issues as the rearming of Germany and Japan, the Marshall Plan and the continuance of war in Korea, the petition states, but "the framework of political outlawry which the June 4 decision approved is being adopted by other governmental agencies."

"The indictment of Professor Dirk J. Strunk under a Massachusetts anti-sedition states is of special interest, for it foreshadows the inevitable and limitless extension of 'Smith Act' prosecution to persons not organizationally associated with petitioners and their party but 'guilty' only of avowing belief in certain Marxist theories."

"But even this is only the beginning," the petition declares. "In the past few weeks, a number of trade union leaders who have signed the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit have been called before the same grand jury in New York which have returned the Smith Act indictments."

"Reports in the press suggest that the grand jury is preparing to return perjury indictments against these trade union leaders, and these will be followed by prosecution under the Smith Act. In addition, Communists and alleged Communists have been denied meeting halls and access to radio time and paid advertising space in newspapers. . . .

"The new construction put upon the First Amendment by this Court's decision in this case has opened the way to drastic revisions in our traditional interpretation of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments as well. All the component parts of due process are being subverted, and a fair trial in political cases—particularly under the Smith Act—has become impossible."

"The right to reasonable bail, the right to be represented by counsel, the right to a presumption of innocence, the right to protection against possible self-in-

## HIGH COURT OPENS FALL TERM; VITAL RULINGS DUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Supreme Court opened its October term with a docket including some of the most far-reaching cases to come before it since the Dred Scott decision.

One of these is the petition for a rehearing in the case of U. S. vs. Dennis et al. This involves the Foley Square conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act.

Briefs urging the court to reconsider its decision have been filed by attorneys for Eugene Dennis and his co-defendants. Two noted Negro attorneys late last week filed "friends of the court" briefs arguing for a rehearing in this case. A separate brief has been filed on behalf of John G. Gurnea, editor of the Daily Worker, by John Raeburn Green, St. Louis attorney.

The two Negro attorneys—Richard E. Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former Chicago city councilman and a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission—argued that if the Smith Act decision is allowed to stand it will hamper the fight of the Negro people for their rights.

Significantly the other important issue before the court directly involves Negro rights. The issue is the constitutionality of the sys-

tem of segregated schools practiced in 17 states and the District of Columbia.

In the case of School District No. 2 of Clarendon, S. C., the NAACP is making a frontal attack on the old Jim Crow "separate but equal" doctrine.

In June, 1950, the Supreme Court in two cases ruled that in graduate schools of universities the "separate but equal" doctrine was not good enough. The NAACP and other groups have sought to have that principle applied at lower educational levels. The issue of segregated schools is also before the Supreme Court in two other cases—in Topeka, Kan., and in the District of Columbia.

In two other cases the Supreme Court is asked to order the universities of Tennessee and Florida to admit Negro students.

In a Mississippi case, equal pay for Negro teachers is demanded.

The court is also asked to rule on an Illinois law prohibiting "race libel." The leader of the White Circle League, a Klanlike outfit, was fined \$200 for issuing printed material slandering and defaming the Negro people. His appeal to the Supreme Court is supported by the ACLU.

The New York State Feinberg Law and a similar statute in New Jersey, requiring loyalty oaths by teachers, is also before the court.

## Beat McCarthy, Says Wisconsin AFL President

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (FP). — The fight on Joe McCarthy, smear-senator from Wisconsin, was urged on the lap of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention in the opening address of Pres. George Haberman.

The job of eliminating McCarthyism at its source is labor's job, Haberman told 700 delegates. Wisconsin has lost face with the nation as the result of McCarthy's smearing, the convention was warned. Once known as the nation's leading progressive state, under the leadership of old Bob La Follette, Wisconsin is known now as the home of the chief smear artist in the U. S. Senate, said Haberman.



## This Man Is Guilty of Inciting Racist Mob Violence in Cicero

(Continued from Page 1)  
safe in our strong hands . . . come what may!

"Many men are weak, vacillating, white sissies, they are plain scared . . . we must show them the way!" Beauharnais "showed the way" on July 14, when he and his mobsters unloosed a reign of ferocity and terror against the family of Harvey E. Clark Jr., which shocked the world.

ONE OF THESE poisonous leaflets is addressed "To the People of Cicero. It declares: 'The hour has arrived for Cicero to make a stand and fight. No outside influence, such as Federal, State or judicial bodies have any right whatsoever, to interfere with a WHITE COMMUNITY. Cicero is urged to awaken before the 'BLACK PERIL' descends like a deluge and

Next week, this paper will publish a story telling of one of the chief sources of the White Circle League for funds and guidance in its efforts to establish white supremacy enforced by mob violence in Illinois.

inundates our beautiful community. The white 'WAY OF LIFE' is worth fighting for!"

This is a clear appeal to hatred. This is a direct call for violence. But Beauharnais went even farther. One leaflet called the rental of the Cicero apartment by the Clark family an "act of war," and demanded that the people of Cicero act accordingly.

THIS IS ONLY PART of the guilt which links Beauharnais directly with the Cicero mob outbreak. Since its first exposure of the White Circle League on Nov. 27, 1949, this paper has shown the direct involvement of Beauharnais in repeated acts of mob violence against Negro and Jewish families in the Chicago area.

This paper has exposed the support of Beauharnais by leading real estate operators. We have revealed the source of the large sums of money which are used to blanket segregated communities with vile literature.

BUT BEAUHARNAIS apparently has power and immunity from imprisonment by the law-enforcement agencies of this county and state. This was shown most clearly by the action of the Cook County grand jury.

That jury exonerated Beauharnais and specifically voted a "no-bill" clearing him of any complicity in the Cicero violence.

The grand jury, in fact, took its line of action straight from Beauharnais. His recent leaflets on Cicero vilify the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So the grand jury indicted the attorney for the NAACP, George Leighton, who is also the attorney for the Clark family.

The White Circle League material all contain a tirade against

the Communist Party as a foremost organization in the fight against white supremacy. So the grand jury indicted a man who was charged with distributing a Communist Party leaflet in Cicero!

WITH BEAUHARNAIS on the loose, the Cicero outrage could not have come as any great surprise. For two years he has been preparing for Cicero. State's Attorney John S. Boyle knew it. Illinois Attorney General Ivan Elliott knew it. The FBI knew it. The courts knew it.

On May 4, 1950, the Municipal Court found Beauharnais guilty of "circulating literature tending to defame the Negro race."

On June 29, 1950, Judge Edward F. Bareis of the Cook County Circuit Court ordered the revoking of the state charter of the White Circle League, declaring:

"There is no question in the mind of the court, after reading the evidence, that this material is highly inflammatory and that it would cause conflict among the races. If the state were to stand by and permit these attacks, it would become a party thereto."

On March 22, 1951, the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the ban against the White Circle League, declaring that the organization circulated "scurrilous and inflammatory publications against the Negro race."

SINCE THESE decisions were handed down the White Circle League has been even more actively inciting race hatred, its material has even more brazenly called for mob violence.

But now that Cicero has happened, there suddenly seems to be some "mystery" about who is guilty!

# PP Plans to Conduct Primaries Campaign

CHICAGO.—A major new feature of the 1952 electoral policy of the Illinois Progressive Party will be to enter the primaries of the two old parties.

This electoral strategy was adopted here last weekend at a spirited state PP convention held at the FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley, where party workers joined in mapping a vigorous electoral and legislative program for the coming months.

The election program actually combines a broad range of meth-

ods designed mainly to bring the party's program of peace and civil liberties before Illinois voters.

In other important actions, the convention decided to intensify the party's fight for Negro rights to seek the impeachment of State's Attorney John S. Boyle, to take the lead in the campaign against political corruption in the state.

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, presented a smashing indictment of American imperialism in his keynote ad-

dress. He charged that the war in Korea was aimed at "getting Chiang Kai-shek on the throne in Asia to act as a puppet of American imperialism."

Stover cited the Administration's economic assaults on the small farmers and the limitless profiteering as proof that "we are experiencing the greatest legalized robbery in history."

The Midwest farm leader asserted that the peace issue which gave rise to the Progressive Party in 1948 is a more powerful issue than ever, "and has given birth to a lot of other important issues."

The convention concluded Sunday evening with the unanimous adoption of a program "to restore Illinois to the status of a democratic state."

State Director William Miller outlined the electoral strategy which he said was devised because the two old parties "have virtually closed the door on our right to the ballot through undemocratic election laws."

He warned, however, that the PP entry into the primaries should be considered "only as an election tactic designed to put across our campaign and our program."

He urged flexible and careful application of the new policy in various districts based on a close study of special electoral conditions.

The plan called for PP support

The Publisher of THE CICERO LIFE has been smeared and ridiculed by the Communist newspaper THE WORKER, in its issue of July 22. It is the filthiest excuse for a newspaper circulated in Chicago. Most of its readers are negro communists. It thrives on creating race hate and poisoning the negro mind with its astounding falsehoods. Its chief writer is Carl Hirsch whose brain operates like a cesspool which continuously ferments and spews forth a brand of racial hate that is worse than insanity. I personally despise him for his many vicious and false printings aimed at smearing my reputation and crippling my organization. His efforts have failed utterly.

THIS FROTHING TIRADE appeared in a recent leaflet issued by the White Circle League. It is one of many similar explosive outbursts against the Illinois Edition of The Worker and its editor, Carl Hirsch.

## Here's the Case Against The White Circle League

With some modest pride, we print the above tirade to show that we have earned the bitter enmity of the White Circle League and its chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais.

There is every good reason why Beauharnais should "despise" this paper and vent his fanatical rage on us.

The White Circle League was exposed for the first time in the Illinois Edition of The Worker almost two years ago.

We were responsible for getting him thrown out of two different loop offices which he rented. At one place we discovered that he shared space with a realty firm which owns extensive property in the Negro community.

We compelled two meeting halls to deny him a place to gather his followers to prepare mob violence. One of these halls was owned by the Boys' Club of Chicago, an organization supported by the Community Fund.

We protested to the Klich Printing Co. against their printing of

the White Circle News and secured their promise that they would stop printing it.

We exposed his racist activities and demanded that law enforcement agencies act to find him guilty under a Chicago law which forbids the incitement of race hatred.

We brought evidence before the Illinois Attorney General showing that Beauharnais had secured a state charter under false pretenses and demanded that the charter be revoked.

This paper has also issued a public pledge: that we will not rest until the White Circle League is outlawed and Beauharnais is in jail for his crimes against the people!

### CATTLE CARS USED FOR TRANSPORT.

MEXICO CITY (ALN).—Farm laborers under contract to U.S. employers are being transported in filthy cattle cars, according to the Workers Confederation.



THE CICERO grand jury narrowly missed indicting Harvey E. Clark, according to one very good source. This informant said that the jury ballotted eight times on whether to include the Negro veteran in the "conspiracy" indictments. The proposal was defeated three times by only one vote.

LOCAL 453, UAW-CIO, is getting ready for a big celebration next month of its 10th anniversary. The local is planning a banquet and a big dance at its headquarters in Cicero.

READERS should know that the Art Institute Children's Theater did not "cancel" the production of "Little Black Sambo." However, protests forced the complete revision of the play and its presentation in such a way as to omit much of the offensive racist material. The name of the play was changed to "Rama and the Tigers." The names of the characters were changed. The Art Institute has also promised that the costumes, the make-up and the dialogue will shy away from any of the racist stereotypes.

OCTOBER 8 is the 80th anniversary of the Chicago fire of 1871. It was the greatest disaster in the city's history, destroying 17,450 buildings, damaging \$200 million worth of property, killing 250 persons. Now, it is estimated that if an A-bomb should fall on Chicago, it would kill 120,000 persons . . . Are we doing enough for peace?

### NORTH KOREA BOOSTS CROPS.

PYONGYANG (ALN).—Despite the war, a 50 per cent increase in grain production is reported in north Korea this year.

to acceptable independent candidates in the spring primaries and in the general election next November.

Guest speakers were Ernest DeMaio, vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Rev. William Baird, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, and Abe Feinglass, vice-president of the Fur & Leather Workers.

The PP elected state officers including Pearl Hart, chairman, Joseph Larvanette, secretary and William Miller, state director.

In a moving address, Miss Hart told the delegates, "Our strength is returning, our numbers are increasing."

## What's On? CHICAGO

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL. Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. Films by Film Forum of Chicago, "Stone Flower," "The Dance" and "Abstractions." Friday, Oct. 12, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago, and Saturday, Oct. 13, 8:15 p.m. at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd. Donation 50 cents.

"REPORT FROM EUROPE" by three unionists just returned from an American labor delegation abroad. Friday, Oct. 12, 8 p.m. at Plasterer's Hall, 330 S. Marshall. Sponsored by Trade Union Committee.

LEFT BANK Party, Sat. Oct. 6, 8 p.m. ASP Center, 946 N. Clark St. Dances, dramatics, 60-ft. mural, poetry. Admission \$1.20. Arts and Drama Division, ASP.

HOLLOWEEN Costume Dance - Party. Sat. Nov. 3, 9 p.m., FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Donation \$1. With or without a costume. Ausp.: Progressive Party.

"CICERO and US" rally. Tuesday, Oct. 9, 8 p.m. Lily of the Valley Church, 1222 N. Larrabee. Auspices: 42nd Ward Civil Rights Congress.

TURKEY Dinner Party, Sat. Oct. 13, 7 p.m. at 2242 W. Superior St., 2nd floor, \$1.25 per plate. Also games, singing, dancing. Auspices: Haymarket Chapter, Civil Rights Congress.

## HAIL WINNING OF FEDERAL PROBE ON CICERO CASE; GROUPS STEP UP MASS PROTESTS

CHICAGO.—The campaign to reverse the Cicero outrage gained momentum here, spurred by news that protests had compelled U. S. Attorney General Howard McGrath to order a federal grand jury probe.

Negro and white leaders warned, however, that "to sit back now and rely on this grand jury would be suicidal."

Two large mass meetings were called on the South Side this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.

It was learned that plans for the largest protest rally of all were under way.

A gathering of labor leaders, called by officers of CIO United Auto Workers' Local 453 at their headquarters in Cicero resulted in plans for reaching Gov. A. E. Stevenson as well as many other projects.

Frank Mahachek, president of the local, reported that Stevenson has agreed to issue a statement on the Cicero situation following consultation with the Illinois Interracial Commission.

Numerous community groups and specially-organized committees were also at work issuing leaflets

and holding mass meetings, demanding the prosecution of the real culprits in the Cicero case.

On the near West Side community a group of 10 church, labor and civic leaders joined in issuing a statement calling for the impeachment of State's Attorney Boyle, the prosecution of the mobsters by a grand jury and the quashing of the indictments against the five persons who aided and supported the Clark family. Among the signers were Lucille Joyce, chairman of the Smith School PTA; Rev. Stephenson, community church leader; Ernest DeMaio, UE district president; Roosevelt Ward, businessman.